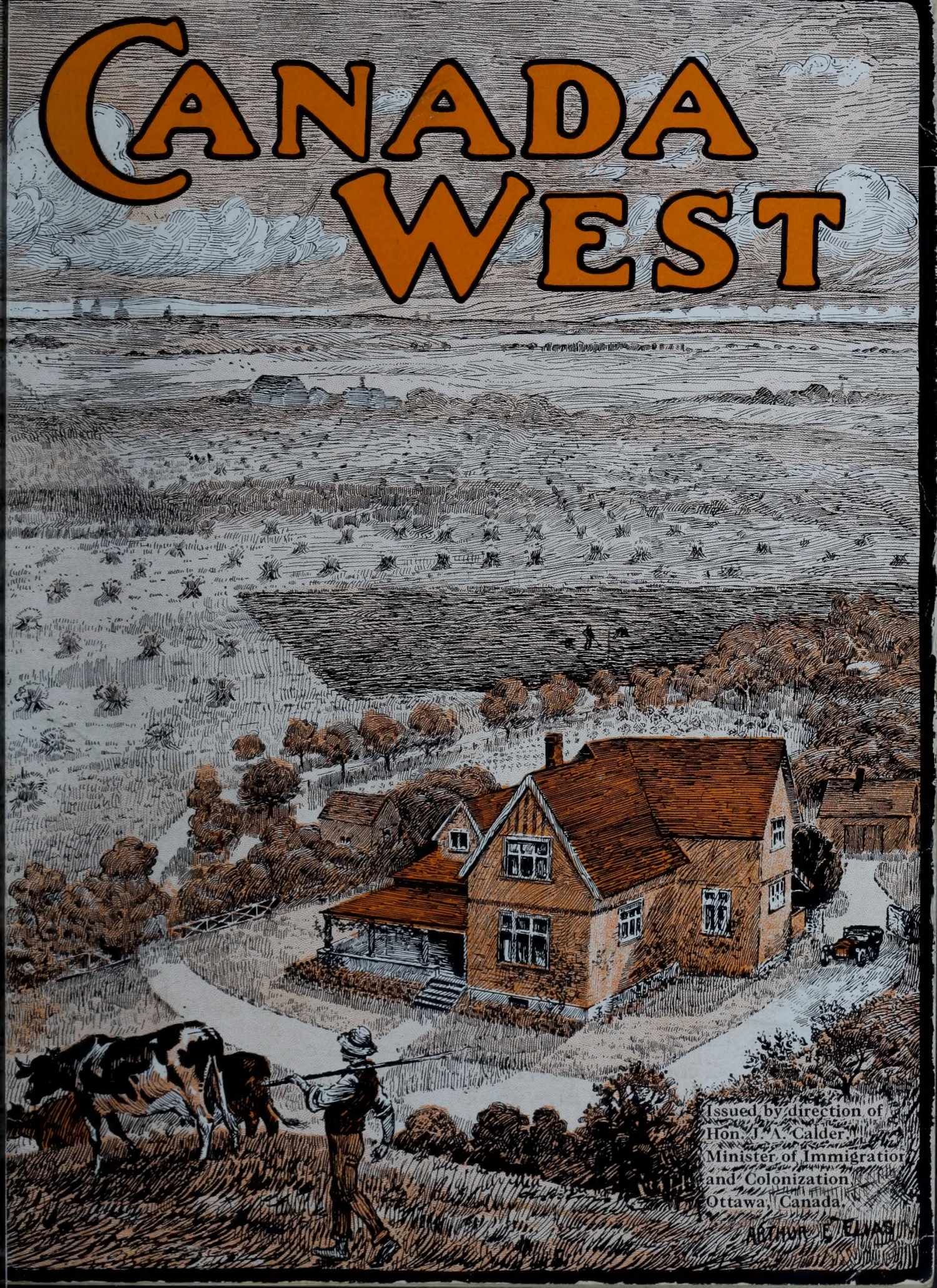
CANADA WEST



Issued by direction of
Hon. J. A. Calder,
Minister of Immigration
and Colonization,
Ottawa, Canada.

ARTHUR E. ELMAS

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS

Canada's Immigration Policy. Canada welcomes men and women of the right type to seek their future in the broad new land, but Canada feels that she owes it not only to herself but to the settlers themselves to require that those admitted shall be of the best type mentally, morally and physically. It is well to recognize that while Canada encourages a movement of population from the United Kingdom to Canada, it is not in the interests of the intending settler that the movement should exceed Canada's powers of absorption.

With the object of encouraging the immigration of classes suited for Canada and at the same time preventing the entry of classes unfitted for settlement in Canada, the Canadian Government maintains a number of Emigration Agencies in the United Kingdom, a list of which appears below. Free literature and advice will be sent to any enquirer on any matter relating to settlement in Canada.

The information on this page is given prominence in order that persons may not sell up their homes, book their passage and sail for Canada until they are reasonably sure that they can comply with the Canadian Immigration Regulations and thus be able to enter Canada without difficulty or delay at Canadian ocean ports. In the past, some have got as far as a Canadian port only to be turned back because of inability to comply with the regulations. This entails great hardship to the intending settler. If the reader will give careful attention to the following information and act on the advice given, it will prevent those who are likely to meet with difficulty in entering Canada from selling their homes and leaving for the Dominion.

It cannot be too strongly impressed that the object of the Immigration Regulations is not to occasion difficulty or embarrassment to the settler, but is really in the interest of the settler himself as well as of residents of Canada. If the intending settler will frankly co-operate with Emigration Agents in the United Kingdom, it will do much to prevent hardship and difficulty to all concerned. To the individual intending settler the Canadian Government offers the following advice:—"If in any doubt about your ability or the ability of any relative who may accompany or follow you to Canada, to qualify for landing in Canada, do not hesitate to communicate at once with your nearest Canadian Government Emigration Agent for advice, and, having done so, await his reply before taking any other steps about emigration."

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT IMMIGRATION REGULATIONS

Prohibited Classes. The Canadian Immigration Act prohibits the landing in Canada of the following:—

1. Idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons and persons who have been insane at any time previously.
2. Persons afflicted with tuberculosis in any form or with any contagious or infectious disease which may become dangerous to the public health.
3. Immoral persons and persons who have committed a crime involving moral turpitude.
4. Professional beggars or vagrants; persons afflicted with chronic alcoholism and persons likely to become a public charge.
5. Anarchists; persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, including those who belong to organizations holding such views.
6. Immigrants who are nationals of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria or Turkey.
7. Persons who have been rejected at a Canadian port of who have been deported from Canada.
8. Immigrants who do not go to Canada from the country of their birth or citizenship by continuous journey and on through tickets purchased in their own country or prepaid in Canada. (Certain exceptions to this regulation are allowed, but only after special reference to a Canadian Government Emigration Agent.)
9. Immigrants who are unable to read. (Certain relatives are by law exempt, and full information may be secured from any Canadian Government Emigration Agent.)
10. Immigrants who are dumb, blind, or otherwise physically defective. Under certain conditions, individuals of this class may be admitted, but only after special reference to a Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

Regulations Nos. 6, 8, 9 and 10 do not apply to tourists or other non-immigrants.

Money Regulation. Immigrants arriving in Canada between 1st March and 31st October must have of their own money in addition to transportation, the sum of twenty-five dollars (equal to about £5 3s. 0d. at normal rate of exchange); members of families over five years and under eighteen years of age require half the above amount. During the balance of the year the amounts are doubled.

Exemption from the money test may be allowed in the case of wife going to husband, child going to parent, brother or sister going to brother, minor going to married or independent sister, parent going to son or daughter. Exemption is granted where person is going to farm work or household service and has the means of reaching such employment.

The above money regulation does not apply to Asiatics, who are required (with few exceptions) to have two hundred dollars (about £40 at normal rate of exchange), as a condition of landing in Canada.

N.B.—Industrial and labour conditions in Canada may at certain times require an increase in the amount of landing money, but this seldom occurs; full information may be secured from any Canadian Government Emigration Agent.

Unaccompanied Women. All women going to Canada to settle must have an Emigration Permit from a Canadian Government Emigration Agent, unless accompanied by husband, father or mother, or such other relative as may be approved by the Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, London, England.

This regulation does not apply to Canadian citizens, tourists or other classes of non-immigrants.

Money. The English pound sterling or sovereign is ordinarily worth four dollars and eighty-six and two-thirds cents. Since the war this value has changed almost from day to day with the fluctuations of exchange. Under these conditions it is impossible to quote an exact value for English currency in Canada. It may help in calculation to remember that the shilling is worth, under normal conditions, almost twenty-five cents, the coin commonly called a "quarter"; that a dollar is about the equivalent of four quarters or four shillings. One cent is equal in value to one halfpenny. In taking out money from the United Kingdom, it is better to get a bill of exchange or a bank letter of credit, procurable from any banker, for any large sum, as then there is no danger of its being lost. Smaller sums are better taken in the form of a post office order on the place of destination in Canada. The Government of Canada issue coins of five values, namely, one cent pieces, which are of copper; and five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cent pieces of silver.

Concluded on third page of cover

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION AGENTS

Information concerning opportunities in Canada and any other particulars about the Dominion in which the prospective settler may be interested may be obtained from any of the following Canadian Government Emigration Offices in the United Kingdom:—

ENGLAND

London—Superintendent of Emigration for Canada, in London, 1 Regent St., S.W. 1.
Birmingham—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 139 Corporation Street.
Bristol—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 52 Baldwin Street.
Carlisle—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 54 Castle Street.
Liverpool—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 48 Lord Street.
Peterborough—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, Market Place.
York—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, Canada Chambers, Museum Street.

IRELAND

Belfast—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 17-19 Victoria Street.
Dublin—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 44 Dawson Street.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 116 Union Street.
Glasgow—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 107 Hope Street.

WALES

Bangor—Canadian Govt. Emigration Agent, 310 High Street.

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CANADA WEST

THE food shortage during and following the war has brought home to everyone the fact that civilization depends upon the farmer. Without the man who tills the soil, and who raises cattle, sheep, swine and the other products of the farm, life could not continue. The important part which the farmer plays in the world's affairs is now more generally recognized than at any time in the past. The advantages of his calling, its independence, its healthfulness, its opportunities for development, its substantial returns in money—all these are leading thoughtful men and women everywhere to think of farming as the profession which offers its followers most of those things which are really worth while.

How can I get a farm of my own, and where? What are the prospects of success? Can I take my wife and family with me, with assurance that social conditions will be congenial, that the children's education will not be neglected, and that when they grow up they will find themselves surrounded by opportunities such as are not to be expected in my present circumstances? No man, certainly no head of a family, can ask himself more important questions than these. In this booklet an attempt is made to answer these questions, frankly, truthfully, as one friend might advise another.

The territory usually spoken of as Western Canada includes that portion of the Dominion of Canada lying west of the Province of Ontario and between the 49th and 60th parallels of latitude. It lies like a mighty oblong slice in the western half of the North American continent—a slice more than 750 miles wide from north to south and averaging 1,500 miles long from east to west. For purposes of government it is divided into four Provinces: Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Of the three first named Provinces each has an area of about 250,000 square miles; British Columbia is considerably larger, being 355,855 square miles. The total area of this great, fertile section of North America is 1,114,672 square miles—an area so great that it cannot be appreciated except by comparison. Twenty Provinces the size of England and Wales could be cut out of this vast territory.

Western Canada presents a great variety of physical features, of which the two most remarkable are the fertile prairies of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the mountain ranges of British Columbia. The prairies, which have made these Provinces famous the world over for their production of wheat, oats, barley and flax, are vast areas of fertile land, level or slightly hilly, with occasional elevations that can be described as low mountains, and drained by rivers sunk into deep valleys. The soil is a rich sandy loam, black or chocolate in colour, from one to several feet in thickness, resting on clay. As a rule, it is free from stone, although here and there are deposits of loose boulders which may, in most cases, be easily removed. There are areas so sandy as to be of little value for agriculture, but these comprise only a small portion of the whole.

For the most part the prairies in their natural state are covered with a rich growth of native grass, which makes excellent hay, and is very suitable for grazing cattle, sheep and horses. This grass grows to a height of one to two feet, and, in moist places, much higher. In the south-western portion of the prairies (in Southern Alberta and South-western Saskatchewan), the grass is much shorter and finer, and, owing to climatic conditions, it cures naturally

NOTE :—All comparisons between the Pound Sterling and Canadian money are based on the normal rate of exchange, four dollars and eighty-six cents to the pound, but for approximate purposes are calculated at five dollars to the pound.

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ARCTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ALASKA
YUKON TERR.
MACKENZIE MTS.
BANKS ISLAND
PRINCE OF WALES
VICTORIA ISLAND
MELVILLE ISLAND
BOOTHIA
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
DISTRICT OF MACKENZIE
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
NEBRASKA
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
MINNESOTA
IOWA
WISCONSIN
Mackenzie R.
Great Slave Lake
Great Bear Lake
Athabasca L.
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Winnipegosis
Manitoba L.
Lake of the Woods
Lake Superior
Lake Michigan
Lake Huron
Lake Erie
Lake Ontario
Hudson Bay
Hudson Strait
Baffin Land
Ellesmere Land
Greenland
Iceland
Alaska Peninsula
Aleutian Islands
Bering Sea
Gulf of Alaska
Juan de Fuca Strait
Puget Sound
Columbia R.
Fraser R.
Yukon R.
Peace R.
Athabasca R.
Saskatchewan R.
Red R.
Missouri R.
Yellowstone R.
Snake R.
Colorado R.
Rio Grande
Mississippi R.
Ohio R.
St. Lawrence R.
Niagara Falls
Great Salt Lake
Salton Sea
Death Valley
Mt. McKinley
Mt. Wrangell
Mt. Logan
Mt. Fairweather
Rocky Mts.
Coast Ranges
Cascade Range
Sierra Nevada
Black Hills
Yellowstone Park
Grand Canyon
Yosemite
Crater Lake
Mt. Rainier
Mt. Hood
Mt. Shasta
Mt. Whitney
Mt. Robson
Mt. Assiniboine
Mt. Waddington
Mt. Logan
Mt. St. Elias
Vancouver I.
Queen Charlotte Is.
Prince of Wales I.
Kodiak I.
Unimak I.
Aleutian Is.
Nunivak I.
St. Lawrence I.
Southampton I.
Victoria I.
Banks I.
Melville I.
Ellesmere I.
Baffin I.
Devon I.
Axel Heiberg I.
Prince Patrick I.
Prince Albert Land
Wollaston Land
Victoria Land
Boothia Pen.
Somerset I.
Prince of Wales I.
King William I.
Cape Barrow
Cape Lisburne
Point Barrow
Cape Prince of Wales
Cape Nome
Cape Yakataga
Cape Spencer
Cape Fairweather
Cape Flattery
Cape Mendocino
Cape Blanco
Cape Disappointment
Cape Hatteras
Cape Cod
Cape Sable
Cape Race
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Cape Chidley
Cape Wolstenholme
Cape Dorset
Cape Kellett
Cape Bathurst
Cape Parry
Cape Lyon
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Cape Providence
Cape Crozier
Cape Simpson
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Cape Henrietta Maria
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Cape Crozier
Cape Simpson
Cape Churchill
Cape Henrietta Maria
Cape Tatnam
Cape Jones
Manning Point
Porcupine
Fort Yukon
Circle
Dawson
Whitehorse
Atlin
Telegraph Creek
Stewart
Hazelton
Prince Rupert
Port Simpson
Port Essington
Kitimat
Bella Coola
Ocean Falls
Alert Bay
Port Hardy
Nootka
Victoria
Vancouver
New Westminster
Chilliwack
Nanaimo
Comox
Courtenay
Campbell River
Port Alberni
Ucluelet
Tofino
Bellingham
Seattle
Tacoma
Olympia
Portland
Astoria
Salem
Eugene
Medford
Klamath Falls
Crescent City
Eureka
Redding
Sacramento
San Francisco
Stockton
Fresno
Bakersfield
Los Angeles
San Diego
Santa Barbara
San Luis Obispo
Monterey
Salinas
Reno
Carson City
Lake Tahoe
Virginia City
Austin
Eureka
Ely
Tonopah Jc.
Las Vegas
Boulder City
Needles
Yuma
Phoenix
Prescott
Flagstaff
Winslow
Holbrook
Gallup
Albuquerque
Santa Fe
Las Vegas
Raton
Trinidad
Pueblo
Colorado Springs
Denver
Cheyenne
Laramie
Rawlins
Rock Springs
Green River
Evanston
Ogden
Salt Lake City
Provo
Price
Moab
Grand Junction
Glenwood Springs
Leadville
Aspen
Gunnison
Montrose
Durango
Silverton
Farmington
Aztec
Bloomfield
Shiprock
Kayenta
Tuba City
Grand Canyon
Williams
Ash Fork
Seligman
Kingman
Barstow
Mojave
Bakersfield
Fresno
Merced
Modesto
Stockton
Sacramento
Marysville
Oroville
Chico
Red Bluff
Redding
Dunsmuir
Weed
Klamath Falls
Lakeview
Burns
Bend
Prineville
The Dalles
Hood River
Pendleton
La Grande
Baker
Ontario
Nyssa
Vale
Boise
Caldwell
Nampa
Weiser
Payette
McCall
Cascade
Lewiston
Moscow
Pullman
Colfax
Walla Walla
Dayton
Waitsburg
Prosser
Yakima
Ellensburg
Cle Elum
Wenatchee
Chelan
Okanogan
Omak
Oroville
Republic
Colville
Kettle Falls
Northport
Newport
Metaline Falls
Sandpoint
Bonners Ferry
Priest River
Coeur d'Alene
Wallace
Kellogg
Mullan
Missoula
Hamilton
Stevensville
Darby
Lolo
Kalispell
Whitefish
Columbia Falls
Polson
Ronan
St. Ignatius
Plains
Thompson Falls
Libby
Troy
Eureka
Fortine
Dickinson
Bismarck
Mandan
Minot
Williston
Watford City
Killdeer
Dunn Center
Beulah
Hazen
Stanton
Garrison
Riverdale
Washburn
Underwood
Max
Ryder
Kenmare
Bowbells
Portal
Estevan
Weyburn
Moose Jaw
Regina
Swift Current
Maple Creek
Medicine Hat
Lethbridge
Fort Macleod
Pincher Creek
Cardston
Waterton
Crowsnest
Blairmore
Coleman
Frank
Bellevue
Hillcrest
Fernie
Cranbrook
Kimberley
Golden
Revelstoke
Kamloops
Merritt
Princeton
Hope
Chilliwack
Abbotsford
Mission
Agassiz
Harrison Hot Springs
Lillooet
Pemberton
Squamish
Whistler
Britannia Beach
Powell River
Campbell River
Courtenay
Comox
Port Alberni
Ucluelet
Tofino
Nootka
Victoria
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Saanich
Duncan
Chemainus
Ladysmith
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Gabriola I.
Galiano I.
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Saltspring I.
Pender I.
Sidney I.
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Prince of Wales I.
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Cape Henrietta Maria
Cape Tatnam
Cape Jones
A 150° B 140° C 130° 120° D 110° 100° E
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
50° 40°
A B 110° C 100° D E

Longitude West from Greenwich
80° F
70°
60° G
50°
H
40°
I
30°
J
Provisional Districts which divide the Northwest Territories. In force Jan. 1, 1920
DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND
SCALE
Statute Miles, 245 = 1 Inch.
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
The Rand-McNally & Co.'s New 11 x 14 Map of Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland
Copyright, by Rand-McNally & Co.
BAFFIN LAND
GREENLAND
DAVIS STRAIT
BAFFIN BAY
HUDSON STRAIT
HUDSON BAY
ATLANTIC OCEAN
QUEBEC
ONTARIO
NEWFOUNDLAND
NOVA SCOTIA
NEW BRUNSWICK
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Cumberland Sound
Frobisher Bay
Ungava Bay
James Bay
Labrador
Disko I.
Disko Bay
Christianshaab
Holsteinborg
Godthaab
Fredrichshaab
Cape Farewell
Cape Desolation
Fredrichsdal
Umanak Fiord
Upernivik
Nugsuak Peninsula
Vaigat Strait
Cape Dan
Kroge Bay
Cape Lowenhorn
Amerdlok Fiord
Cape Chidley
Akulaisivik I.
Resolution Island
Loks Land
Hall I.
Cape Mugford
Hebron
Port Manvers
Cape Harrigan
Byron Bay
Hamilton Inlet
Sandwich Bay
Cape St. Charles
Belle I.
Cape Ball
Groix I.
Bell I.
Confusion Bay
Notre Dame Bay
Belle Isle
Cape Freels
Bonavista Bay
Conception B.
Harbor Grace
St. John's
Placentia Bay
Cape St. Mary
St. Mary Bay
Cape Ray
Hermitage Bay
Fortune B.
Grande & Little Miquelon I.
Port aux Basques
Cape Breton
Sydney
Port Hawkesbury
Scatari I.
Canso
Halifax
Sable Island
Yarmouth
Liverpool
Shelburne
Lunenburg
Digby
Annapolis
Amherst
Moncton
Fredericton
St. John
Chatham
Newcastle
Bathurst
Campbellton
Dalhousie
Gaspe
Cape Rosier
Percé
Magdalen Islands
Anticosti Island
Heath Pt.
Bay of Islands
Port au Port Bay
Deer Lake
Bonne Bay
St. Paul B.
St. John Bay
Strait of Belle Isle
Cape Mekattina
Attikonak Lake
Ashuanipi Lake
Nichikun Lake
Eastmain
Rupert House
H. B. Co.
Fort George
Cape Jones
Bear I.
Cape Henrietta Maria
Fort Albany
Moose Factory
Martin Fall
Albany
Winisk
Winisk Lake
Ekwan
Sutton Lake
Attawapiskat
Severn
Lake St. John
Chicoutimi
Roberval
Chambord Jc.
Nairn's Falls
Riviere a Pierre Jc.
Three Rivers
Quebec
Montreal
Ottawa
Kingston
Toronto
Hamilton
Niagara Falls
Buffalo
Rochester
Syracuse
Albany
Boston
Portsmouth
Concord
Portland
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lake Michigan
Lake Superior
Sault Ste. Marie
Port Arthur
Fort William
Isle Royale
Nipigon
Lake Nipigon
Cochrane
Timmins
Chapleau
Ridout
Missanabie
Abitibi L.
Mattagami R.
Moose R.
Harricanaw R.
Nottaway R.
Rupert R.
Pipmuakan L.
Mistassini L.
Mistassini R.
Ashuanipi L.
Nichikun L.
Attikonak L.
Mecatina R.
Hamilton R.
N. W. River
Mishikamau L.
Kaniapiskau R.
Larch R.
Whale R.
Great Whale River
Little Whale R.
Apiskigamish Lake
Clearwater Lakes
Upper Seal L.
Nastapoka River
Portland Promontory
Ottawa Is.
Sleepers
Bakers Dozen Islands
North Belcher Is.
South Belcher Is.
Payne Lake
Tuwalik
Thompson Harbor
Smith I.
Cape Smith
Mosquito Bay
Cape Wolstenholme
Akpatok I.
Fisher Strait
Evans Inlet
Charles I.
Salisbury I.
Nottingham I.
Sea Horse Pt.
Southampton Island
Cape Comfort
King Charles Cape
Hall Is.
Fox Islands
Markham Bay
Amadjuak Lake
Foxland
Nettilling Lake
Cape Mercy
Cape Murchison
Cape Dorchester
Winter I.
Vansittart I.
Hoppner Inlet
Cape Penrhyn
Cape Wilson
Ooglit I.
Melville Pen.
Garry Bay
Gifford River
Autridge Bay
Lady Ann Strait
Cape Horsburgh
Navy Board Inlet
Cape Walter Bathurst
Cape Graham Moore
Ponds Inlet
Cape Bowen
Cape Adair
Scott Inlet
Cape Christian
River Clyde
Cape Hewett
Cape Raper
Isabella Bay
Cape Kater
Cape Hooper
Merchants Bay
C. Searle
C. Dyer
Exeter Sound
C. Walsingham
C. Michlesham
Corona I.
Glacier Strait
Eclipse Sound
Admiralty Inlet
Navy Board Inlet
Lancaster Sound
Prince Regent Inlet
Somerset I.
Boothia Pen.
Cape Adelaide
Victoria I.
Victoria Strait
Queen Maud Gulf
Wollaston Land
Prince Albert Land
Banks Land
Melville I.
Parry Is.
Cornwallis I.
Devon I.
Ellesmere Land
Grinnell Land
Greenland
Cape Columbia
Kane Basin
Smith Sound
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Hudson Strait
Hudson Bay
James Bay
Labrador
Ungava Bay
Atlantic Ocean
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Newfoundland
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
Prince Edward Island
Quebec
Ontario
Manitoba
Saskatchewan
Alberta
Michigan
Wisconsin
Minnesota
North Dakota
Montana
Wyoming
Colorado
Nebraska
Kansas
Iowa
Missouri
Illinois
Indiana
Ohio
Pennsylvania
New York
Vermont
New Hampshire
Maine
Massachusetts
Connecticut
Rhode Island
New Jersey
Maryland
Virginia
West Virginia
Kentucky
Tennessee
Mississippi
Alabama
Georgia
South Carolina
North Carolina
Florida
Louisiana
Arkansas
Oklahoma
Texas
New Mexico
Arizona
Utah
Nevada
Idaho
Washington
Oregon
California
Chicago
Detroit
Cleveland
Toronto
Buffalo
Rochester
Syracuse
Albany
Boston
New York
Brooklyn
Jersey City
Newark
Trenton
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Williamsport
Erie
Sarnia
Port Huron
Duluth
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Milwaukee
Grand Rapids
Lansing
Saginaw
Bay City
Detroit
Toledo
Cleveland
Akron
Youngstown
Pittsburgh
Wheeling
Charleston
Lexington
Louisville
Cincinnati
Indianapolis
Fort Wayne
Chicago
Gary
Milwaukee
Madison
Green Bay
Duluth
Superior
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Rochester
Winona
La Crosse
Dubuque
Davenport
Rock Island
Peoria
Springfield
St. Louis
Kansas City
Omaha
Lincoln
Des Moines
Sioux City
Council Bluffs
Topeka
Wichita
Oklahoma City
Tulsa
Fort Worth
Dallas
Houston
Galveston
San Antonio
El Paso
Albuquerque
Santa Fe
Phoenix
Tucson
Salt Lake City
Ogden
Provo
Reno
Carson City
Las Vegas
Los Angeles
San Diego
San Francisco
Oakland
Sacramento
Fresno
Bakersfield
Portland
Salem
Eugene
Seattle
Tacoma
Spokane
Boise
Pocatello
Idaho Falls
Billings
Great Falls
Helena
Butte
Missoula
Bozeman
Cheyenne
Casper
Laramie
Rock Springs
Denver
Colorado Springs
Pueblo
Grand Junction
Durango
Trinidad
Las Animas
Dodge City
Wichita
Topeka
Kansas City
St. Joseph
Omaha
Lincoln
Grand Island
North Platte
Scottsbluff
Sioux City
Council Bluffs
Des Moines
Cedar Rapids
Iowa City
Davenport
Rock Island
Peoria
Springfield
Decatur
Champaign
Danville
Terre Haute
Indianapolis
Richmond
Fort Wayne
South Bend
Gary
Chicago
Milwaukee
Madison
Janesville
Beloit
Rockford
Freeport
Dubuque
La Crosse
Winona
Rochester
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Duluth
Superior
Ashland
Green Bay
Oshkosh
Fond du Lac
Sheboygan
Manitowoc
Kenosha
Racine
Waukegan
Evanston
Chicago
Gary
Hammond
Whiting
East Chicago
Michigan City
La Porte
South Bend
Elkhart
Goshen
Fort Wayne
Kendallville
Angola
Auburn
Garrett
Butler
Waterloo
Kendallville
Albion
Noble
Wabash
Huntington
Wabash
Peru
Logansport
Kokomo
Marion
Muncie
Anderson
Indianapolis
Greenfield
Shelbyville
Franklin
Columbus
Seymour
Madison
Jeffersonville
New Albany
Louisville
Shelbyville
Frankfort
Lexington
Georgetown
Paris
Maysville
Ashland
Huntington
Portsmouth
Ironton
Ashland
Middletown
Hamilton
Cincinnati
Dayton
Springfield
Xenia
Zanesville
Cambridge
Cadiz
Steubenville
Wheeling
Weirton
Follansbee
Wellsburg
Moundsville
Parkersburg
Point Pleasant
Huntington
Ashland
Ironton
Portsmouth
Chillicothe
Circleville
Columbus
Newark

on the prairie, where it is grazed by horses and cattle all winter long. Before the coming of the settler, all these plains were the pasturing grounds, through uncounted centuries, of millions of buffalo, and the fertility stored up in them is only now being released for the benefit of humanity. Except on the higher elevations and along the water-courses there are no trees, and for the most part the settler can plough a mile-long furrow without encountering an obstruction of any kind. Many rivers, chief among which are the Red, the Assiniboine and the Saskatchewan, drain the prairie country. The surface drainage in many places gathers into depressions which have no outlet, or which overflow only in periods of high water. These little lakes, or sloughs, as they are called, are generally only a few acres in extent, but they are valuable as reservoirs of water for live stock, and for the rich hay which grows about them down to the water's edge. They are also the breeding place of millions of wild ducks and other waterfowl, and many a wild goose or crane may be shot on them during the flights in spring or autumn.

The prairies may be said to begin at the Red River, in Manitoba, where they are about 50 miles wide. As you proceed westward the prairies widen, until, at the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, they show a width of about 200 miles. This vast triangle, nearly a thousand miles in length, is one of the greatest wheat producing areas in the world. Immediately north of it lies a country of a somewhat different nature, but equally fertile and equally attractive to the settler. The soil is much the same as that of the prairies, but the surface is dotted with groves of small trees, which give it a park-like appearance, for which reason it is commonly referred to as "the park country." As one continues northward, the groves become more numerous and the trees thicker until they merge into belts of merchantable timber and scrub forest.

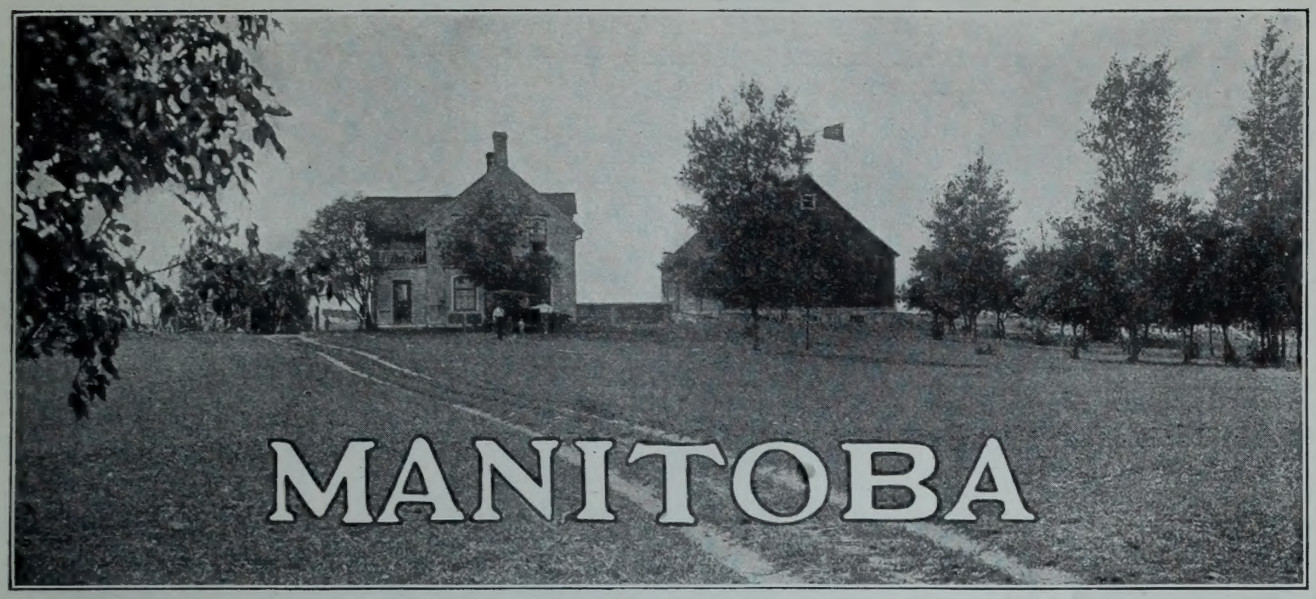
The settler in the park country cannot proceed to bring a large area under crop as quickly as he could on the prairies. His fields will be smaller, and will be slowly enlarged as he cuts down the groves which bound them, or breaks up the thick bushes which grow on many of the more open spaces. On account of these obstructions to grain-growing on a large scale he will be likely to turn his attention more particularly to stock raising. No finer dairying or mixed farming country can be found anywhere, and the few head of stock with which the settler may begin farming will increase until, before many years, they become valuable herds. The groves furnish natural protection from the heat of summer and from the storms of winter, and the settler is usually able to cut his own supply of logs for building purposes, and of smaller trees for firewood and fencing. The park country is, as a rule, well watered, with many rivers, lakes, and sloughs, and with natural springs of pure water breaking forth from hillsides or along the steep banks of the water-courses. Wells dug a depth of 15 to 30 feet in most cases tap an ample supply of water for domestic purposes.

The physical features of British Columbia present such a variety of conditions that they can be referred to only in the most general way in this introduction. The Province consists of a series of ranges of high mountains, running in a north-westerly direction from its southern boundary, with long, narrow, fertile valleys between. More variety of climate is presented than in any other Province of Canada, and there is a consequent variety of products. British Columbia apples, cherries, peaches, potatoes, etc., capture highest awards at international exhibitions. The valleys and mountain-sides are heavily wooded with valuable timber; the streams and lakes abound in fish; the mountains are rich with mineral wealth, and the more remote districts are still a paradise for the sportsman seeking large game.

The settler from the United Kingdom particularly will be interested in a word about the political organization of these Provinces. Canada, the largest of the sisterhood of nations which constitute the British Empire, makes a peculiar appeal to settlers from the United Kingdom, not only because it is nearer to the British Isles than any other land offering opportunities for settlement on a large scale, but also because it is a country where all British ideals have been maintained and where the people have worked out under the Crown the system of government best suited to their requirements. Each Province has its own elected Legislature, which has authority over all matters of an essentially provincial nature. The nine Provinces, together with the District of Yukon and the Northwest Territories, constitute the Dominion of Canada. The seat of the Dominion Government is Ottawa, where a Senate of ninety-six members and a House of Commons of two hundred and thirty-five members constitute the Parliament of Canada. This Parliament has authority over matters which concern the Dominion as a whole, such as custom tariffs, militia and defence, banking, currency, relations with foreign governments, etc.

In addition to the Dominion Government and the Provincial Legislatures, every organized district has a Council, elected by the residents and property owners of the district, which is called a municipality. This Municipal Council deals with local matters, such as construction and maintenance of roads, etc. There are also local boards of school trustees, elected by the taxpayers in each school district, who have local control over schools, subject to the Provincial Department of Education. From the foregoing it will be seen that, in every matter from Canada's relationship with foreign countries to the hiring of a new teacher for a country school, the wishes of the people are consulted through their representatives. Nowhere are the principles of democracy, combined with a healthy respect for and confidence in constituted authority, more firmly established than in Canada. The settler from the United Kingdom requires no naturalization; his allegiance to his King and the Mother Country are not interrupted, and he can vote on all matters in Canada and hold all offices up to that of Prime Minister of the Dominion on exactly the same conditions as native Canadians.

In the following pages information in detail is given about each of the four Western Provinces. The reader will understand, however, that in many respects what is true of one Province is true of all. This is particularly so of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. In the four Western Provinces of Canada lies an empire—not only an empire in size, but an empire in opportunity. Tens of thousands of families have won for themselves in these Provinces a prosperity and an independence such as they could never have hoped for in their old environment, and the opportunity for the new-comer is to-day greater than ever.



MANITOBA

MANITOBA is the most easterly of the Western Provinces of Canada, and is also the scene of the earliest white settlement on the Canadian prairies. Here, in the early years of the nineteenth century, Lord Selkirk founded a little settlement of redoubtable Scotsmen and their families. These pioneers endured the greatest adversities, as they were unskilled in the methods of prairie agriculture, and there were not then, as now, transportation facilities enabling them to take advantage of the world's markets. Nevertheless, the little settlement persisted in the face of great hardships, and became the foundation stock of the oldest white settlement in Western Canada. The town of Selkirk, on the Red River a short distance north of Winnipeg, perpetuates the name of the founder of the colony.

In 1870 the Province of Manitoba was created and admitted into the Canadian Federation. The Province at that time consisted of only a comparatively small section of land on both sides of the Red River, but it has since been twice enlarged, until it now has an area of 251,832 square miles. Aside from its agricultural resources it has important lakes and rivers—Lake Winnipeg is one of the great lakes of the world, 260 miles in length—tremendous water powers, and great forest, fishery and mineral wealth. Although located in the very heart of the American continent, Manitoba is a maritime province, with a lengthy shoreline on the salt waters of Hudson Bay.

The agricultural settlement of the Province, aside from the Selkirk colony already referred to, may be said to have commenced when Manitoba was first linked up with the outside world by means of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the early eighties of the last century. Hardy pioneers had been flocking into the country even in advance of the railways, and, driving their yokes of oxen, with their wives, children and worldly possessions loaded on waggon or Red River cart, they plodded day after day into the wilderness, seeking the most favourable location to establish a home. The land they received free from the Government on condition that they carried out certain residence and improvement duties, but the lot of the early pioneer was by no means an easy one. The fertility of the soil was unbounded, but until settlement became somewhat general the ripening crops were frequently destroyed by early frosts, or the harvested grain was licked up by prairie fires which swept over the leagues of unbroken plain. The farm machinery of the time was crude and poorly adapted to prairie conditions, and the farmers themselves had little knowledge of the best practices to follow. Worse still, they had no competent advisers, as in those early days Government experiments in agriculture under prairie conditions had not been carried far enough to warrant definite conclusions. Railway services were expensive and inadequate; marketing facilities were undeveloped; the wonderful systems of grading and inspection which have since made Western Canada farm products the standard of excellence everywhere, had not yet been brought into existence.

And yet those pioneer settlers stuck it out—and to-day you may find the remnants of that hopeful band of forty years ago husbanding their declining years in the communities which they wrested from the wilderness, prosperous, contented, with their children's families gathered about them or seeking their own fortunes in the still farther West. Theirs has been an experience such as comes but once in any country. They have seen the fertile soil, fresh from the hand of the Creator, turned for the first time to the uses of man. They have seen civilization step in and the wilderness step out. To-day are thriving towns and cities where bleaching buffalo bones marked the ox-trails of forty years ago. To-day are mighty freight trains, each with its thousand-ton cargo of wheat or merchandise, roaring down the roads where their old ox-carts creaked dismally mile by mile. To-day are schools within walking distance of every farmhouse, churches within driving distance of every home. They have not only seen these things; they have *done* these things. And you may go from end to end of the Province, and ask of every old pioneer this question, "Do you regret the day you came to Manitoba?" and you will find not one who does; not one.

And now the obstacles that they had to combat have been swept away. Settlement has so affected the climate that destructive frosts in the growing season are almost unknown, and science has still further assisted the farmer by developing varieties of grain which ripen in less time than of old. Settlement, too, has drawn the teeth of the once terrible prairie fire, which has now become almost a memory. Experiment has determined exactly how each soil should be treated, how each crop should be grown, and inventive genius has supplied exactly the machinery needed for each operation. Railways leave their freight cars within hauling distance of every farm, and both the rates and the services are either under Government ownership or under Government control. Co-operative marketing, with Government assistance, assures the farmer of the full value of his product. Good roads, schools, churches, telephones, mail delivery—all the advantages of the most modern civilization are established. The land is no longer free to the general public except in the more remote districts—special provision has been made for

LAKE WINNIPEGOSIS
LAKE MANITOBA
PORCUPINE MOUNTAIN
DUCK MOUNTAIN
RIDING MOUNTAIN
PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN
Winnipegosis
Dauphin
Fork River
Garland
Ethelbert
Oakbrae
Pine River
Duck Mountain
Makaroff
Meridale
Deepdale
Sifton
Sifton Jc.
Fishing River
Toutes Aides
Inland Lake
Pelican Lake
Waterhen Lake
Gypsum Lake
Gypsumville
Pine Lake
Steep Rock Jc.
Grahamdale
Moosehorn
Silver Bay
Ashern
Fisherton
Hodgson
Fisher Branch
Fisher River
Dauphin Lake
East Bay
Asham Pt.
Reykjavik
Point Richard
Colcleugh
Camper
Sleeve Lake
Birch Lake
Mulvihill
Eriksdale
Poplarfield
Arborg
Gimli
Lundar
Otto
Neverton
Markland
Stony Hill
Lillesve
Narcisse
Bender Hanlet
Dennis
Westfold
Oswalds
Strathclair
Russell
Inwood
Komarno
Hove
Ideal
Spion Kop
Oak Point
St. Laurent
Loch Monar
Harperville
Lake Francis
Woodlands
Bonnie Doon
Meadow Lea
Atzell
Stonewall
Gunton
Woodroyd
Balmoral
Woodlands
Argyle
Oakland
Pine Island
Meadowbank
Marquette
Meadows
Gordon
Rosser
Portage la Prairie
Poplar Point
Burnside
Sidney
Fairview
Elton
Madford
Ingelow
Justice
Carnegie
Forrest
Brandon
Oak River Sta.
Oakner
Pettapiece
Gautier
Rivers
Virden
Oak Lake
Griswold
Tyvan
Maskwata
Alexander
Dwolu
Sioux
Elkhorn
Harmsworth
Reaper
Lippenfott
Harrarve
Arawana
Homestead
Daly
Maples
Butler
Croman
Routledge
Moon
Elm Valley
Evart
Manda
Plum Cr.
Hayfield
Carroll
Reids
Hebron
Bethany
Hayfield
Bouthwaite
Newton
Assiniboine
Skalholt
Olivet
Elm Creek
Barnsley
Brunkild
Osborne
Domain
Carman
Bates
Sperling
Ubbley
Homewood
Graysville
Stephenfield
Graham
McTavish
Rosebank
Pleasant Point
Martinville
Brandon Jc.
Awene
Greenwood
Chater
Melbourne
Rosehill
Rosendale
Lavenham
Layland
Indian Ford
Culross
Sanford
Starbuck
Hartney
Bunclody
Hensilip Sta.
Langvale
Hilton
Grande Clariere
Crescent
Napinka
Elva
Melita
Modora
Leighton
Deloraine
Coatstone
Whitewater Lake
Pierson
Souris
Souris R.
Roseisle
Louise
Rock Lake
Pilot Mound
Crystal City
Holmfield
Lyonshall
Desford
Whitemud R.
Smith Hill
Wakopa
Hamerman
Lenore
Pandennis
Hillview
Briarwood
Rolston
Belleview
Schwitzer Jc.
Beverly
Neeplawa
Glendale
Hallboro
Meadmore
Oberon
Cordova
Moorepark
Creeford
Munroe
Wellwood
Greenwood
Rutherford
Edrans
Eastlines
Pine Creek
Basset
Tovill
Rignold
Barr
Macdonald
Alpha
Mill Creek
Rosser
Poplar Park
Murray Park
Bagot
Portage Jc.
Oakville
Ossowa
Sydenham
Willowdale
Oakville Sta.
Ridgeville
Sidney
Fairview
Elton
Madford
Ingelow
Justice
Carnegie
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Oak River Sta.
Oakner
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Oak Lake
Griswold
Tyvan
Maskwata
Alexander
Dwolu
Sioux
Elkhorn
Harmsworth
Reaper
Lippenfott
Harrarve
Arawana
Homestead
Daly
Maples
Butler
Croman
Routledge
Moon
Elm Valley
Evart
Manda
Plum Cr.
Hayfield
Carroll
Reids
Hebron
Bethany
Hayfield
Bouthwaite
Newton
Assiniboine
Skalholt
Olivet
Elm Creek
Barnsley
Brunkild
Osborne
Domain
Carman
Bates
Sperling
Ubbley
Homewood
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Hensilip Sta.
Langvale
Hilton
Grande Clariere
Crescent
Napinka
Elva
Melita
Modora
Leighton
Deloraine
Coatstone
Whitewater Lake
Pierson
Souris
Souris R.
Roseisle
Louise
Rock Lake
Pilot Mound
Crystal City
Holmfield
Lyonshall
Desford
Whitemud R.
Smith Hill
Wakopa
Hamerman
Lenore
Pandennis
Hillview
Briarwood
Rolston
Belleview
Schwitzer Jc.
Beverly
Neeplawa
Glendale
Hallboro
Meadmore
Oberon
Cordova
Moorepark
Creeford
Munroe
Wellwood
Greenwood
Rutherford
Edrans
Eastlines
Pine Creek
Basset
Tovill
Rignold
Barr
Macdonald
Alpha
Mill Creek
Rosser
Poplar Park
Murray Park
Bagot
Portage Jc.
Oakville
Ossowa
Sydenham
Willowdale
Oakville Sta.
Ridgeville
Swan River
Minitonas
Bowsman
Birch River
Novra
Mafeking
Steeprock
Baden
Dawson Jc.
Powell
Harrow Jc.
Thunderhill Jc.
Harlington
Lidstone
Cowan
Kenville
Durban
Benito
Pretoria
Sclater
Shell River
Duck Mountain
Makaroff
Meridale
Deepdale
Sifton
Sifton Jc.
Fishing River
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East Bay
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Reykjavik
Point Richard
Colcleugh
Camper
Sleeve Lake
Birch Lake
Mulvihill
Eriksdale
Poplarfield
Arborg
Gimli
Lundar
Otto
Neverton
Markland
Stony Hill
Lillesve
Narcisse
Bender Hanlet
Dennis
Westfold
Oswalds
Strathclair
Russell
Inwood
Komarno
Hove
Ideal
Spion Kop
Oak Point
St. Laurent
Loch Monar
Harperville
Lake Francis
Woodlands
Bonnie Doon
Meadow Lea
Atzell
Stonewall
Gunton
Woodroyd
Balmoral
Woodlands
Argyle
Oakland
Pine Island
Meadowbank
Marquette
Meadows
Gordon
Rosser
Portage la Prairie
Poplar Point
Burnside

MANITOBA
SCALE
Statute Miles, 125=1 inch.
0 10 20 30 40 50 75 100 125
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.
Canadian National Railways
Canadian Pacific
Grand Trunk Pacific
Great Northern
MANITOBA
(SOUTHERN PART)
SCALE
Statute Miles, 27½=1 inch.
0 5 10 20 30 40 50 60
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.
NORTHWEST TERRITORIES
HUDSON BAY
ONTARIO
U. S.
WINNIPEG
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipegosis
Lake of the Woods
Hudson Bay Ry.
Canadian Northern Ry.
Canadian Pacific Ry.
Great Northern Ry.
Grand Trunk Pacific Ry.
Northern Pacific Ry.
Hudson Bay Co.

returned soldiers—but it may still be bought at very moderate prices, and, considering the advantages now available, the new settler buying land now at twenty dollars (£4) or forty dollars (£8) or sixty dollars (£12) an acre really gets it cheaper than did the pioneer of forty years ago, who was granted his for nothing. Let it be made as plain as language can make it; the time of opportunity in Manitoba, and in all Western Canada, has not gone by; to-day it beckons to you, more real, more sure, more attainable than ever before.

Climate of Manitoba. Almost the first question asked by the prospective settler is, "What about the climate?" There is a general impression among those who are uninformed on the subject that Manitoba has not a good climate. That depends on what you call a good climate. If a climate with only slight variations of temperature, where men and women become listless and unenergetic, where the tendency is to take life easy regardless of the need for effort—if that is a good climate, then the charges against Manitoba are true. But if a good climate is one which stirs men and women to a high degree of ambition and activity, in which health and energy abound along with a fine perfection of physical and mental qualities, then Manitoba can claim to have one of the best of climates.

It is not to be denied that there are extreme variations of temperature, from 40 degrees below zero in winter to 90 degrees above in summer, and occasionally even to 95 and 100 above. But the winter cold is tempered by the dryness of the atmosphere and by the bright sunshine, and is not nearly so hard to bear as the thermometer would suggest; indeed, it is a common thing to hear settlers in Manitoba, both from the United Kingdom and from the United States, say that they prefer the Manitoba winter to that of the country which they left. It should be remembered that the temperatures quoted above are extreme points reached now and again, and are by no means the usual thing. When extreme heat is registered in summer it is only for a few hours in the middle of the afternoon; nights are invariably cool and comfortable. On the average, all the year round, the skies are clear and bright, the air fresh and exhilarating, and the temperature comfortable. In a normal year there are about 2,175 hours of sunshine; the rainfall is 15½ inches and the snowfall 52 inches, which is equal to a total annual precipitation of water of about 21 inches. Twenty inches is considered ample moisture for crop-growing in Western Canada, and with improved methods of farming good crops are grown with considerably less.

HOMESTEADS ON DOMINION LANDS

Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of eighteen years and is a British subject or declares intention to become a British subject, may apply for entry for a homestead consisting of one quarter section (160 acres more or less). An entry fee of ten dollars (£2) is charged, and the settler must erect a habitable house upon the homestead and reside therein for at least six months in each of three years. He must do some cultivation in each of the three years and at the end of that period must have at least thirty acres of the homestead broken of which twenty acres must be cropped. Where the land is difficult to cultivate on account of scrub or stone a reduction may be made in the area of breaking required.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation on certain conditions, where the land is not suitable for grain growing.

A homesteader may perform the required residence duties by living on a farm of not less than eighty acres within nine miles of his homestead. Such farm must be solely owned by the homesteader, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister. If the residence is performed in this way fifty acres must be broken on the homestead, of which area thirty acres must be placed under crop, a reasonable proportion of the work to be done in each year after date of entry.

The foregoing regulations apply to public lands in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and in the Peace River Block of 3,500,000 acres in Northern British Columbia.

Grain Farming. Manitoba first became famous, in an agricultural way, for the quality of its wheat. The warm, sunshiny days, cool nights, and rapid growing season combine to produce wheat of exceptional hardness and flour-making quality, and "Manitoba Hard Wheat" has become known as a standard of excellence wherever grain is ground into flour. The growing of high-grade grain is, therefore, one of the incentives which leads every settler on to the farms of Manitoba. According to the general practice, and the one which is most recommended, grain-growing is combined with stock-raising and dairying, but it is usually to his grain fields that the new settler turns for his first results.

The soil of Western Canada has already been described; in Manitoba it is mostly a heavy black loam on a clay sub-soil. The land throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is surveyed into sections one mile square. Such a section contains 640 acres, and a farm may consist of a quarter section, a half section, or any other area. Generally speaking, a half section is considered a favourable size. The settler on new land begins by ploughing (breaking) the sod, with ploughs drawn by oxen, horses, or tractor. The fresh sod is pulverized, usually by means of disc harrows, and the first crop is sown. Such land as can be prepared by about the middle of May, or even a little later, may be sown to wheat; oats, barley or flax may be sown until early in June. During the summer months the new settler will be employed in breaking more land, fencing a pasture-field, building house and barn, digging a well, etc., or if he is pressed for money he may spend part of the time working on contract for a neighbour. He should, during this first season, make a start in stock-raising, even if his investment must be limited to one cow, a brood sow and some poultry. Nor should he neglect a good garden, which will be a great help in keeping the family table supplied and in reducing living expenses.

In July he will cut and stack native prairie hay, which he may obtain on his own farm, or perhaps on unoccupied lands nearby, and in August his crops will be ready for the reaper. If his acreage is small he may, the first year, arrange with a neighbour to cut it, exchanging other services in return. A contract will be made with the owner of a threshing-machine to do the threshing at a certain charge per bushel, and the grain, except what is required for seed and feed, will then be hauled to the nearest railway station, where the settler can sell it on the open market, or, if he prefers, can ship it in car lots to the terminal elevators at Fort William or Port Arthur. In case he ships his grain, he receives a receipt for it, showing the quantity and the grade; he can borrow money at any bank on this receipt, and can sell it at the market price whenever he wishes to do so.

What returns are to be expected from this kind of farming? The average yield of wheat in Manitoba is about 18 bushels to the acre. This is a much lower average than in the United Kingdom, but the reader should remember that in the United Kingdom grain-growing is done intensively, on small areas, whereas in Western Canada it is done extensively, over large areas, and although in Canada the yield *per acre* is less, the yield *per farmer* is very much greater. Oats give an average of 33 bushels per acre, and barley 24. All these averages can be greatly increased by good farming. Prices for all farm products are high, and justify every effort to increase production. With prices at their present level the settler on new land may fairly expect that, acre for acre, the value of his first crops will be equal to the cost of the land.

Stock Raising and Dairying. As has already been said, stock raising and dairying should be combined with grain farming. Even in the most favoured countries there are years of short crops—although it must be said that Manitoba has never had a complete crop failure—and the settler who has his cows, sheep and swine to fall back on in an "off" year is in a much more comfortable position than he who depends entirely upon grain. There is also on every grain farm a great amount of rough by-product which cannot be marketed in its natural state, but which makes excellent feed for stock.

The general practice is to keep a number of cows and ship the cream to a nearby creamery. The farmer receives a cheque for his cream, usually by return mail, and as creamery butter commands a higher price than dairy butter, it is more profitable to sell the cream in this way than to make it into butter on the farm. The extent of this industry may be judged from the fact that Manitoba farmers now own more than three-quarters of a million cattle, and the herds, both in quality and quantity, are rapidly increasing. Male animals and others unsuited for milch purposes find a ready market as beef. Manitoba beef steers have been first prize winners at the principal exhibitions in America. Animals sold or slaughtered on the farm represent a value of about $12,000,000 (£2,400,000) a year.

Swine are successfully raised in Manitoba, and are a natural by-product of the dairy business, as they consume the skimmed milk which would otherwise be wasted. They can also be fed grain which has been damaged from any cause and is not readily marketable. Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds appear to be most popular. There are, in an average year, nore than 200,000 swine on the farms of Manitoba. Large abattoirs in the Province provide a ready market for the product.

Sheep are not so generally kept as might be expected, although high prices for wool and mutton have been leading farmers into

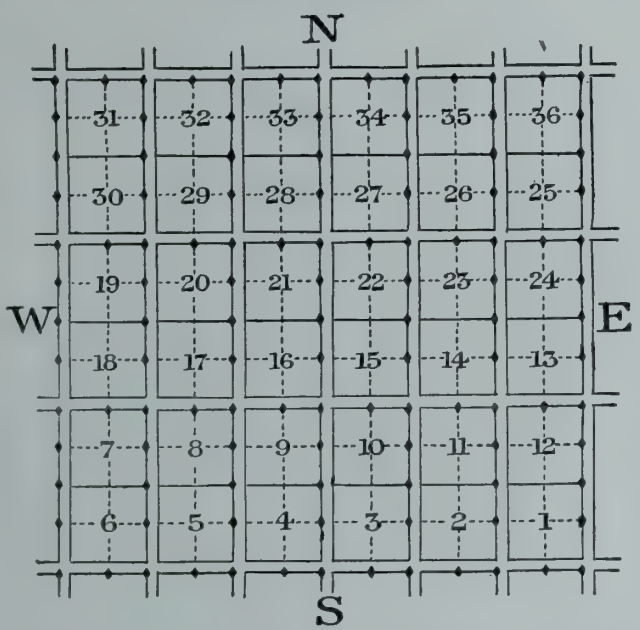
Sheep-raising is an industry in Manitoba capable of great and profitable expansion

sheep-raising as fast as breeders can be obtained. According to the records of registered pure-breds, Oxford Downs are the most popular, with Shropshires a close second.

All the usual kinds of poultry—hens, ducks, geese, turkeys—are successfully raised. This branch of farming usually comes under the particular attention of the farmer's wife, and by means of it she is able to build up a very comfortable income in addition to that derived from the other farm operations.

The Farm Garden. The new settler should certainly not neglect the opportunity to have a good garden. All the hardy garden crops such as potatoes, cabbages, cauliflower, beets, turnips, carrots, onions, parsnips, celery, beans, peas, etc., grow abundantly and at the cost of but little effort. Pumpkins, squash, tomatoes, etc., are successfully grown, as are also strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries, currants, and all hardy small fruits, many of which are found growing wild. Apples are grown in some localities, but require favourable conditions. Early varieties of Indian corn do well, and are becoming an important crop. The farm garden, after providing a large part of the needs of the family table, can be made an important revenue producer, as there is always a good market for vegetables and native small fruits. Bees are kept extensively and the production of honey is rapidly increasing. The 921 members of the Manitoba Bee-Keepers' Association had recently 15,000 colonies, averaging 64 pounds of honey per hive.

Plan of Township



The above diagram shows a plan of a township in Western Canada. The sections are numbered 1 to 36 as shown on the diagram. The townships, which are six miles square, are numbered by ranges from east to west and by townships from south to north.

Hay and Pasture. One of the greatest attractions of the Canadian Prairie Provinces is the abundance of native hay and pasture available to the new settler, especially if he locates in a district where there are still considerable quantities of unoccupied land. During the early days of agricultural development in these Provinces, farmers made no attempt to raise tame hay, as the wild varieties met all their requirements, but as settlement increases this condition changes, and now a number of cultivated grasses for pasture and hay crops are successfully grown, such as Timothy, Western Rye, Brome, English Blue and Red Top. One or other of these varieties may thrive better in one district than another, a detail the settler can learn the facts about in the locality in which he takes up land, or purchases a farm. All these tame grasses are succulent and palatable to live stock. Clover and alfalfa have also been introduced with success for pasture and fodder purposes. The growing of cultivated grasses, and especially clover and alfalfa, is recommended in order to maintain the fertility of the soil, for on such grasses live stock can be pastured after the hay or fodder crops have been cut and thereby the land is fertilized and its productivity maintained.

Fertilizing. Owing to the natural richness of the virgin soil of the prairies, artificial fertilizer is not required, nor is it used on land that has been cultivated for many years. Successful farmers, however, appreciate that no matter how naturally rich any soil may be it cannot be expected to maintain the highest standard of fertility when continually cultivated without some kind of manure, and so they are finding that the most satisfactory and profitable method is to keep as many head of live stock as possible. Mixed farming in Western Canada is consequently becoming more popular, for, in addition to the manure provided by live stock for the land, even a few head of horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, augment the annual revenue very considerably. It is now universally known that exclusive grain farming reduces soil fertility while stock raising increases it. A combination of grain growing and stock raising is conceded by the best authorities to be the ideal method of farming in Manitoba, and throughout Canada east of the Rocky Mountains.

Fuel and Water. In the northern part of the Province there is an abundance of timber, the forest area there measuring about 2,500,000 acres. This, however, only provides fuel for a limited area comparatively near at hand, but elsewhere in Manitoba there is also considerable timber growth. In the neighbouring Province of Saskatchewan, the lignite deposits are being commercially developed, and the product finds a ready market in Manitoba. Coal from Alberta, where, it is computed, there is fifteen per cent. of the total available coal supply of the world, is also extensively used in some of the rural districts of the Province. There is an abundant supply of water to be obtained every-

A money-making dairy and beef herd on a Manitoba farm

where. Wells from ten to thirty feet give a good supply in most districts. In some it may be necessary to go deeper to obtain a certain plentiful supply.

Transportation. The transportation facilities of Manitoba have been extensively developed. At present there are 4,168 miles of railway lines in the Province, the main transcontinental lines of the Canadian National, the Canadian Pacific, and the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is now a part of the Canadian National System, traverse the Province, and from each of these trunk lines several branches radiate, forming an elaborate network. The Dominion Government has under construction a railway from The Pas to Port Nelson, on Hudson Bay, a distance of 424 miles, 394 miles of which has been graded and the steel laid. The better settled parts of the Province are served by a network of railway lines, as a glance at the map will show. Existing highways are continually being improved and new ones constructed. There is already a good road system throughout the rural districts and this is being extended in the newer parts of the Province as required.

The motor vehicle is already popular with farmers in the Canadian West and is extensively used for taking produce to local markets and for hauling farm supplies.

While the future of aerial transportation is not yet definitely assured for commercial purposes, it may be added that no country in the world offers more favourable conditions to its success than Western Canada, with its wide stretches of level plains and its clear atmosphere.

Social Conditions. The social conditions in any community in which a man may think of settling are a matter of first importance to him, and even more so to his wife and children. The loneliness which has been so often associated with life on the prairie and which has in the past been to some extent a bar to pleasant social conditions has been very largely overcome. A network of railways now provides easy transportation facilities to all the prairie cities as well as to the outside world. The motor car, the telegraph, the extension of good roads and the universal use of the rural telephone have robbed even the remote prairie districts of that isolation which was once their principal drawback. By means of a rural telephone, the farmer and his family to-day are in instant touch, not only with their immediate neighbours, but with their market town and with the chief cities of their Province.

The widespread use of the automobile has had the effect of vastly reducing distances. Farmers, who, in the days when transportation depended entirely upon horse-drawn vehicles, were hours from a town, now count the distance only in minutes. The popularity of the automobile on the Canadian prairies, and the prosperity of the farmer, may be judged from the fact that there are over 40,000 automobiles in Manitoba alone, which is an average of about one automobile for every 16 persons. Roads are being continually improved, and this is a work which has the hearty support of every member of the community.

All Provincial Governments take an active interest in the improvement of social conditions and the development of the community spirit. Recent years have seen the organization on a permanent basis of travelling libraries, travelling motion picture outfits, boys' and girls' clubs and women's institutes. Agricultural fairs are held in all the principal communities, and in addition to their educational value have a distinct social side. Schools are everywhere and churches are found in the smallest villages, frequently at country centres even where there is no railway. The larger towns have high schools or collegiate institutes. Winnipeg, being the largest city in Manitoba and the third largest city in Canada, is the chief centre of social as well as of commercial interest. It has a population of over 200,000 with several well established institutes for education and entertainment. Brandon, the second city in size in Manitoba, has a population of about 16,000, and is the centre of a very rich farming country. Close by is one of the principal Canadian Government Experimental Farms, which is visited by thousands of farmers and their wives every season. Portage la Prairie is another important centre, located between Winnipeg and Brandon. In all the southern parts of the province are enterprising and flourishing towns catering to the needs of the surrounding settlers.

Horses are still the motive power on many Manitoba farms

Amusements and Recreations. Opportunities for engaging in much the same amusements and recreations that prevail in the United Kingdom are to be found in Manitoba, for the great majority of the population of the Province are either British by birth or origin, and so most of the sports and games enjoyed in the Old Country are equally popular throughout Canada. The lakes and rivers of Manitoba abound in fish of excellent quality, and on the prairie there are innumerable prairie chickens, a bird very much like a partridge, and wild ducks. Loons, swans and cranes are found on Lakes Winnipeg, Manitoba and Winnipegosis and other bodies of inland water. Shooting these birds and also partridges and rabbits affords good sport in the open seasons. Other victims for the trap or gun are fox, beaver, badger, otter, mink and prairie wolf or coyote. In the northern area larger game can be met, such as bears, timber wolves, caribou, moose and deer. The winter months, far from being a period of loneliness, are the holiday season of the year. Nearly every town has its skating and curling rink and intense enthusiasm is roused over the hockey matches, ice carnivals and curling bonspiels. In the summer these games give place to baseball, tennis, football and lacrosse. The church is frequently the centre of organized recreation both in summer and winter.

Education. One of the chief boasts of Manitoba is its public school system, which is administered by local trustees in each school district under the general guidance of the Provincial Department of Education. The primary or public schools are free to all children of school age irrespective of religious denomination. In rural districts the consolidated school idea, under which the pupils in a considerable area are carried by horse vans or automobiles to a central school each morning and returned to their homes at night, is growing in popularity. The vehicles used in transporting the children afford proper protection from inclement weather either summer or winter, and the establishment of consolidated schools has shown a pronounced increase in attendance.

High Schools and Collegiate Institutes for pupils who graduate from the public schools and wish to continue their education or to prepare themselves for entrance to the University, are to be found in all the cities or larger towns. These schools are also available to pupils practically without charge. The University of Manitoba is situated in Winnipeg and is the oldest institution of its kind in Western Canada.

A feature of the educational system of Manitoba is the Provincial Agricultural College, located at Winnipeg. To this college young men and women, farmers' sons and daughters, or others, may come for special training in the duties of the farm. The scientific and technical end of farming is now generally realized, and the educational system seeks to provide a training which will ensure success. Provision is also made by the Province for technical education in other branches of industry.

Other Industries. While Manitoba is essentially an agricultural province and agriculture is its chief and most important industry, there are a number of manufactures of considerable significance within its borders. The growth of manufacturing has been in recent years notably rapid, the annual production of manufactured articles exceeding one hundred million dollars (£20,000,000). Winnipeg ranks as the fourth manufacturing city in Canada. Flour milling, meat packing, brick and tile making, are extensively engaged in, and there are substantial factories for the manufacture of farm machinery, wire fencing, leather goods, clothing, soap, carriages, etc., in the larger centres.

Taxation. Under the Municipal Assessment Act of Manitoba, all buildings, improvements, equipment and live stock are exempt from taxation in the rural districts. This means that farms are taxed on the land value only. The tax on each quarter section of farm land, consisting of 160 acres, with the small additional tax for school purposes, averages about thirty cents (1/3) per acre annually for the Province, varying according to localities.

Soldier Settlers. The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada assists eligible and qualified ex-service men of the Canadian, Imperial or Dominions' Forces who desire to settle on the land. The Board assists in the purchase of privately owned farms of suitable quality and located close to markets. Loans are provided up to a maximum of seven thousand five hundred dollars (£1,500) to purchase and equip farms; up to three thousand dollars (£600) if they go on free Dominion lands.

The Imperial ex-service man is required, on his arrival in Canada, to secure employment with a successful farmer for at least one year in order to become acquainted with Canadian methods. This will also give him an opportunity of seeking a desirable location and completing arrangements for settlement on his own farm. On the purchase of a farm he is required to pay cash down 20 per cent. of the value of the land and of the equipment.

In the case of free homesteads, the soldier settler is subject to ordinary residence regulations. In addition to the Dominion lands available, the Board has arranged with the Provinces for the sale of new provincial lands which have been reserved for educational purposes; and a number of Indian Reservations and other lands not previously cultivated have been purchased by the Crown for settlement by returned soldiers.

Typical church in a Manitoba town

The Proof of the Pudding. Volumes may be written about the attractions which a province offers to new settlers, but the best evidence is found in the experience of those who have actually farmed in the country. Out of hundreds of comments from settlers who have found success and happiness on the Canadian prairies the following letter from Mr. W. B. Hall, who farms near Manitou, Manitoba, is selected:

"I am an Englishman, thirty-three years of age. I left the homeland in the spring of 1903. I began working on a farm on April 1st, 1903, and stayed with the same man 2½ years. Wages were not as good at that time as they are now; and I got for my first twelve months, just $69.00. The next year I was paid $10.00 a month, and the year I left I was getting $12.00 per month. Before leaving England, I had been a stenographer, and the change of work and of climate certainly made me perform wonders at meal times. I don't think my first employer in Canada made very much profit from my presence.

"I next tried railroading, working for the C.P.R. on construction work at $30.00 per month and board. About this time I was quite discouraged, mainly, I think, because I was a little homesick, and thought I should have made better progress. I forgot that 'Rome was not built in a day.' At any rate, whatever the reason, I determined to go home, and home I went in the spring of 1906. I stayed in England six weeks, and then came back to Canada, wiser, but poorer by $200.00.

"I landed in Canada for the second time in June, 1906, and arrived in Winnipeg with a one-dollar bill, my entire wealth. However, I obtained work immediately with a farmer and stayed with him for two years. I then went railroading, and was section foreman on the Grand Trunk Pacific. The call of the land was too strong, however, and I threw up that job and worked on a farm again for a few months.

"By October, 1907, I had managed to save $578.50, besides having sent home an average of $40.00 a year. I decided to locate a homestead, and went to Saskatchewan, where I filed on a homestead in the Humboldt district, 10 miles from town. In my homestead days I never turned down a dollar if I could possibly help it. I was always on the lookout for jobs close at home, and I made a considerable amount of extra money in that way. Finally, in 1912, I obtained my patent, or clear title, to my homestead. In the winter of 1912 I managed to persuade a young lady that my name was better than her own, and, accordingly, we were married, and to my wife belongs much of the credit for the position in which I am to-day. Since my marriage I have kept more stock and had a better garden. I have always had a quantity of potatoes for sale, and other garden stuff. In fact, the cows and chickens and garden have been the mainstay in meeting the household expenses; and the proceeds of the crop have been applied to permanent improvements, the buying of stock, etc. I sold my homestead in 1917 and moved to Manitoba, where I bought a farm for $45.00 per acre, with all improvements. There is a fine, large house, with a splendid, up-to-date barn, and all necessary out-buildings; while the whole farm is broken and fenced. I have this farm about half paid for, besides having bought 40 acres of hay land at $15.00 per acre. I am 7½ miles from town, so, last year, I bought a car, and have found it a great convenience and time-saver.

"I now have six horses, eighteen head of cattle, and all necessary machinery, all clear of debt; besides which I have ten pigs, eighty-five chickens, and possibly fifty bushels of potatoes down cellar. There are many who have made more rapid progress than I, but I have always tried to be on the safe side and to pay for what I had before I bought anything else. From my experience I can advise anyone who is willing to work at *anything* to come to Canada, and if he is thrifty he cannot help being successful. I, myself, have never been idle more than four days at a time. That is one secret of success in Canada. Keep working steadily, and save. When you feel discouraged (as you surely will sometimes), stick to the job and you will win out. (Signed) W. B. HALL."

WHAT is now the Province of Saskatchewan was originally part of the vast territory in Western Canada held by the Hudson's Bay Company under a Charter received from Charles II in 1670. The land subsequently passed into the hands of the Canadian Government and was administered from headquarters at Regina, now a modern and progressive city, with a population of about 40,000, and the capital of the Province. In 1882 the larger part of the territory controlled by the Government was divided into the territories of Alberta, Assiniboia and Saskatchewan. It was not until 1905 that Saskatchewan was made a Province, with Manitoba as the boundary on the east, Alberta on the west, the United States on the south, and the Northwest Territories on the north.

Saskatchewan's area is 251,700 square miles. It exceeds in extent any European country except Russia. It is more than double the combined area of England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland, and of this immense area about ninety-four million acres are believed to be suitable for agricultural purposes, of which less than twenty million acres have as yet been improved. There are, therefore, extensive opportunities for hundreds of thousands of settlers in this one province of Western Canada alone. The present population is approximately 800,000.

To-day Saskatchewan produces from its less than twenty million acres of developed land more field grain than any other Province in Canada. Saskatchewan has in a single year produced as much as 384,156,000 bushels of wheat, barley, oats and flax, and is, therefore, not only one of the greatest granaries of the Empire, but of the world.

Half a century ago there were but few settlers in the Province. What agriculture there was, was practised on primitive lines. Buffalo herds pastured by the thousands on the prairie grass. The Red Indian regarded the great plains as his by right of inheritance. A few venturesome white settlers preceded the railways, which began to thread westward a little more than thirty years ago. With the construction and operation of railway lines settlers began to follow in their wake. The potential possibilities in such a rich soil as to be found in Saskatchewan were the magnet which drew those rugged pioneers, unversed though they were in the scientific agriculture that is now practised. To-day, schools and churches are within easy walking or driving distance of every farm home. Telephones have reduced communication from what in the pioneer era took many hours and sometimes days, to minutes and seconds. Gone are the old time lumbering vehicles and in their place have come the more serviceable automobile. A network of railways threads the Province, north, south, east and west. There are over 6,000 miles of railway lines in Saskatchewan, more than in any other Province of the Dominion except Ontario. The inconveniences of the past have been supplanted by the conveniences that the inventions, ingenuity and courage of the present have evolved. Farmers have for some time realized the advantages and benefits to be derived from unity, as the organizations for co-operative buying and marketing prove. But with all the facilities to help the settler in this age, industry and patience are still required. While in the wake of settlement innumerable benefits have come, the settler must still use both his head and his hands. Grain growing alone impoverishes the land. The pioneers appreciated that the soil was remarkably fertile, but markets were distant and difficult to reach, and this fact naturally turned their attention to stock-raising.

Now, things are different. Railways, good roads, scientific farming on a practical basis, marketing facilities and other advantages to the farmer have all been developed to such a degree that there is a tendency to exclusive grain growing. To-day, any elevator is a market where the farmer can be paid in spot cash at the prevailing rate quoted in the principal markets for his product. The quick success which comes with a series of good crops is a great inducement to exclusive grain farming, but the settler who takes fertility out of the soil without returning a reasonable amount is not the best settler for the community, nor, in the long run, for himself. The wise settler will, so far as may be practicable, aim to combine stock-raising with grain farming. The planting of trees and shrubs, and the cultivation of the kitchen garden, should by no means be overlooked. Practically all the free homestead lands within easy distance of the railways in the Province of Saskatchewan, like the other Western Provinces, has been taken up, but there is, however, excellent farm land to be bought at reasonable prices ranging from twenty dollars (£4) to as high as one hundred dollars (£20) per acre, according to location and other factors that are considered as assets. It also is frequently possible to rent a farm or work one on a profit-sharing basis with the owner. However, the chief point the prospective settler should bear in mind is that the development and progress that have been made in the Province of Saskatchewan in recent

years have served to make the present opportunities even better than in the earlier days. The call of the West is no vain call. It beckons the courageous, the thrifty, the industrious, from the Mother Country particularly, to a life that is essentially democratic and independent, to an industry that assures the most encouraging returns, the basic and the noblest industry in the world—agriculture.

Climate of Saskatchewan. It is becoming more generally recognized that the climate of Saskatchewan is one of the most valuable assets of the Province. Not only is it healthful and invigorating, but its conditions are such as to stimulate the agricultural possibilities of the land, especially in respect to grain growing. Spring opens in April, when seeding begins. In May the heat is greater than it usually is in the Eastern Provinces. The period of greatest heat is in the month of July, when as high as 100 degrees is sometimes registered, but even in the hottest summer weather the nights are always cool, and often accompanied by refreshing dews that help to moisten the growing crops and stimulate the growth of prairie and cultivated grasses. The winters are cold, the thermometer sometimes registering as low as 40 degrees below zero, and the snowfall is moderately heavy, except in the south-western part of the Province, where it is very light. The winter weather is, nevertheless, healthful and invigorating. The air is clear and crisp. By day, the brilliant sunshine has the effect of dispelling any dampness, and produces a sense of exhilaration. Most people prefer this dry cold to the damp, foggy weather in countries with a more temperate climate. It is commonly remarked by settlers from the United Kingdom that they much prefer the winters of Western Canada to the winters of their native countries. The annual rainfall of the Province is comparatively light, but the greater part of it comes during the growing season, which is a substantial benefit to the farmers.

Not only grain, hay and fodder crops thrive abundantly in Saskatchewan, but all kinds of vegetables. Flowers abound in great variety and richness of colour, and small fruits, such as strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants, are grown with success. During the summer months the average sunshine is nearly nine hours a day and the average number of hours of sunshine for the year exceeds 2,000.

Saskatchewan is justly proud of its public schools

Grain Farming. It may fairly be claimed that no part of the British Empire is more suitable to grain farming than is Saskatchewan. By virtue of the abundant crops of high-grade wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye produced in the Province, it is rightly referred to as one of the greatest granaries in the Empire. Five times Seager Wheeler, an English settler, has won the world's championship prizes for wheat grown on his farm at Rosthern, Saskatchewan. He has been awarded a similar honour for oats and barley. At international exhibitions, Mr. Wheeler has also won several other prizes for his grain exhibits either in seed or sheaves. His success is evidence what the soil and climate of Saskatchewan can produce. He came to Canada several years ago without any previous knowledge of farming. Many other Saskatchewan farmers have had notable success in the largest international competitions. A particularly striking example is found in the case of Messrs. J. C. Hill & Sons, of Lloydminster, who, without previous knowledge of farming, came to Canada with the Barr colonists. They had the distinction of winning, three times in succession, the silver cup offered by the State of Colorado, valued at fifteen hundred dollars (£300), for the best oats in the world, and so becoming owners of the cup. Many a farmer's mantel-piece in Saskatchewan is decorated with silverware won at international competitions where the best grain, vegetables, or live stock of America was on exhibition.

The soil of Saskatchewan is similar to that of Manitoba, a loamy clay, remarkably well suited for growing grain without the aid of artificial fertilizer. In the winter the frost penetrates the ground to a considerable depth, which provides moisture for the crops as it exudes in the spring. While the average production of wheat in the Province is lower than in the United Kingdom and some of the European countries, it should be borne in mind that in Europe farming is done in a comparatively small acreage, while in Western Canada it is engaged in on a large scale. The smallest farm is never less than 160 acres—a quarter section it is called—and fields are for the most part unbroken by fences or hedges, so that the necessary work is done much more quickly. The average farm holding is considerably more than 160 acres. Many farmers cultivate a half section and some a full section of 640 acres, or more. The production of grain per farmer is, therefore, much more in Western Canada than it is in the older countries. Wheat shows an average of about 16 bushels to the acre, oats 33 bushels, barley 24 bushels, rye 13 bushels, and flax 9 bushels.

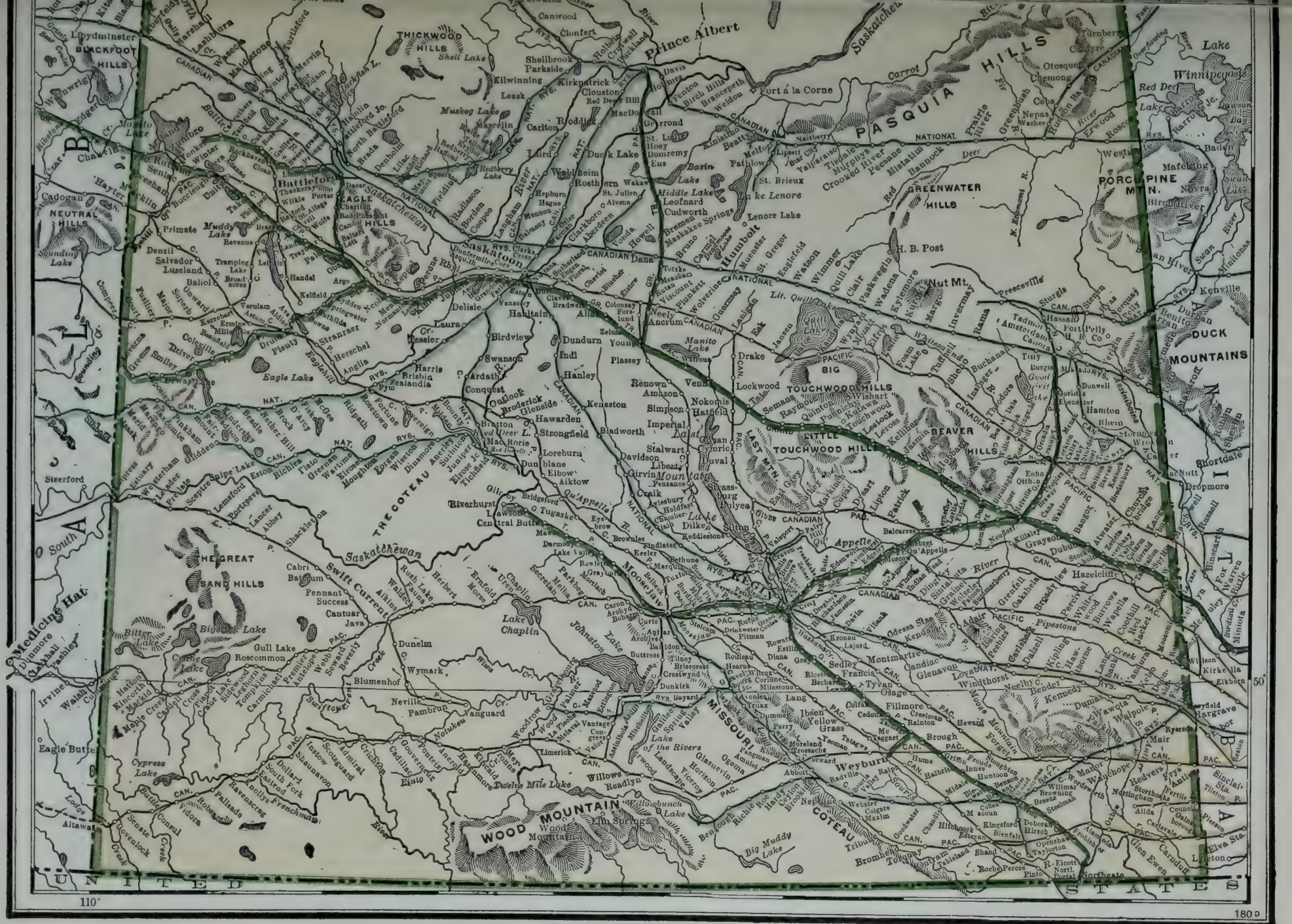
Practically the same conditions for preparing virgin or new homestead land as noted in the Manitoba section of this booklet apply to Saskatchewan. It should be borne in mind by the prospective settler that rich as is the soil of the Prairie Provinces—unequalled for growing grain of the highest quality—this kind of farming, as has already been stated, should not be followed exclusively. To ensure the greatest success it should be combined with the raising of live stock, and well bred stock at that.

There are excellent facilities for marketing grain in the Province. All grain is sold according to grades established by Dominion Government law, and inspectors, employed by the Government, decide the grade. The handling and marketing of grain has received the special attention of both the Dominion and Provincial Governments during recent years. Much of the grain for export is handled through elevators, located at almost every railway station, and owned principally by grain companies, milling companies, and farmers' co-operative associations. The regulations require all grain dealers in Western Canada to be licensed and bonded, for the protection of the farmer against loss through improper treatment or financial irresponsibility. At the elevator at his nearest railway station the farmer may deliver his grain, and receive cash for it; or if he prefers to have it held for a time with the prospect of obtaining a better price, he may store it in the elevator and secure a storage ticket on which is stated the number of bushels of a certain grade to which he is entitled. If he prefers to load his product into a railway car without dealing with the elevator, this can be easily done over a loading platform which, by law, the railways must build at every station where one is required.

The inspection and weighing charges and commission together amount to about one cent (one half-penny) per bushel.

In addition to the grain elevators at the farmer's nearest railway station, immense interior storage elevators are provided by the Canadian Government at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, in Saskatchewan, and also at Calgary, in Alberta. Immediately after harvest, when millions of bushels are being marketed by farmers every day, these great storage warehouses assist in providing an immediate outlet for the wheat which is pouring into the country elevators. During that time, too, the railways

110°
Longitude West from Greenwich.
SASKATCHEWAN
Canadian National Rys.
Canadian Pacific
Grand Trunk Pacific
SCALE.
Statute Miles, 45=1 Inch.
0 10 20 30 40 50 100
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.
Wollaston Lake
Perch Bay
Nekweaga Bay
Fish R.
Long Point
Big I.
REINDER
Deer I.
Deer Pt.
Canoe R.
Cree River
Rapid R.
Cree Lake
Waterfound River
Bear R.
Bear Lake
Poor-fish River
Swan River
Vermilion I.
Porcupine Point
Bear I.
LAKE
Hallway I.
Gethse LAND River
Swan Lake
Poor-fish Lakes
High Rock Lake
Pine
Whiteson River
McMurray
Clearwater River
HEIGHT OF
Ithingo Lake
Guwillim R.
Girard R.
Pine Lake
Foster Lakes
Sucker Point
Deep Bay
Little Deer R.
Rapids
Granville Lake
La Loche Lake
Whitefish R.
La Loche R.
Island Lake
Porter Lake
Swan Lake
Clear Lake
Buffalo Lake
H. B. Co.
Little Buffalo Lake
Pembina River
Grizzly Bear
Hudiatik River
Rapids
Primeau Lake
Haultain River
Souris R.
Foster River
Sandy R.
Shagwenaw Lake
Knee Lake
Sandy Lake
Jumping into the Water Lake
Black Bear Island Lake
Dead Lake
Sandfly Lake
Snake Lake
Trout Lake
Churchill River
Otter Lake
Rock Lake
Rapids
Trade Lake
White River
Two Rivers
Reindeer R.
Doctor Lake
Loon Lake
Pukkatawagan Lake
Sisipuk Lake
Cold River
Kississing Lake
H. B. Co.
Ile a la Crosse
Canoe Lake
Train Lake
Primrose Lake
Lac la Ronge
Woody Lake
Pelican Lake
Miron Lake
Egg Lake
Bear Lake
Cornellie Lake
Deschambault Lake
Athapapuskow Lake
Reed Lake
Cranberry Lake
Goose Lake
Waterhen Lake
Cold Lake
L. des Isles
Dore R.
Beaver River
Lac la Plonge
Dore Lake
Sandy Lake
Montreal River
Moose Lake
Bow Lake
Wolf River
Amisk Lake
Little Pelican Lake
Namew Lake
Grassberry River
Barrier Lake
Green Lake
Meadow Lake
De Laronde Lake
Montreal Lake
Cumberland Lake
Mossy River
Trout Lake
Cowan Lake
Big River
Red Deer Lake
Bodmin
Dumble
Bittern Lake
Candle Lake
Cumberland House
Saskatchewan River
The Pas
B. Co. Mission
RYS.


Prince Albert
Saskatoon
Battleford
Lloydminster
Swift Current
Medicine Hat
Moose Jaw
Regina
Weyburn
Estevan
Yorkton
Melville
Kindersley
Rosetown
Biggar
Humboldt
Wynyard
Watrous
Lanigan
Kerrobert
Unity
Wilkie
Macklin
Maidstone
Turtleford
Meadow Lake
Canwood
Clonfert
Shellbrook
Parkside
Kilwinning
Kirkpatrick
Clouston
Leask
Carlton
Rosthern
Duck Lake
Waldheim
Hepburn
Hague
Mennon
Dalmeny
Clarkboro
Aberdeen
Vonda
Wakaw
St. Julien
Alvena
Davis
Holmes
Fenton
Birch Hills
Brancepeth
Weldon
Fort à la Corne
Carrot
Otosquen
Chemong
Nepas
Washee
Turnberry
Canyre
Lake Winnipegosis
Red Deer Lake
Red Deer River
Prairie River
Greenbush
Hudson Bay
Erwood
Roscoe
Barrows
Lawson Bay
Badger
Mistatim
Bannock
Deer
Pesaane
Crooked River
Tisdale
Muppuys
Valparaiso
Melfort
Lipsett
Star City
Pathlow
Kinistino
Beatty
Valley River
Prairie River
Westbourne
Porcupine Mtn.
Porcupine Hills
Greenwater Hills
Mafeking
Swan Lake
Swan River
Minitonas
Birch River
Nora
Kenville
Durban
Benito
Duck Mountains
Shortdale
Dropmore
Russell
Binscarth
Fort Warren
Rapid City
Miniota
Elkhorn
Kirkella
Wilson
Hargrave
Foxwarren
Birtle
Solsgirth
Archie
Shoal Lake
Strathclair
Rossburn
Oak River
Rivers
Onanole
Newdale
Harding
Minnedosa
Erickson
Clanwilliam
Rorketon
Dauphin
Gilbert Plains
Grandview
Roblin
Shell River
Riding Mtn.
Riding Mountain
Lake Dauphin
Lake Manitoba
Lake Winnipeg
Lake Winnipegosis

Binders at work in a Saskatchewan oat field

make special efforts to handle the crop, and trains, each carrying a thousand tons or more of wheat, roar down every main line and branch line in the country. Most of the wheat is shipped by railway train to Port Arthur or Fort William, at the head of the Great Lakes, where it is again stored in huge elevators until such time as it can be loaded into boats for transportation to Liverpool and the other great grain markets of the world. The elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur provide storage room for over 54,000,000 bushels of grain. There are also elevator facilities at Vancouver for shipping grain destined for points in Asia, or the Pacific Coast of America, or Europe via the Panama Canal. It may fairly be claimed that nowhere in the world is the handling of great quantities of grain better organized, or carried on more to the advantage of the farmer, than in Canada.

Stock Raising and Dairying. Though Saskatchewan is notable as a profitable grain growing country, it offers splendid opportunities for mixed farming, which embraces the production of wheat and other cereals with the raising of horses, sheep, pigs, and cattle for beef and dairy purposes. If this system is followed, any falling off in the average crop yield will be made less serious by the returns from the dairy produce and the sale of live stock. This is being more and more appreciated as the increase in the number of farm animals in recent years indicates. There are in Saskatchewan more than 1,379,000 head of cattle, of which about 375,000 are milch cows, over 1,078,000 horses, 432,367 swine, 147,000 sheep, and there is also the huge total of 8,515,000 poultry, of which 8,079,000 are hens. These figures show a substantial increase over the previous compilation, and indicate that the advantages of stock raising with grain growing are being recognized.

The demand for pure bred stock is increasing, and the dairy industry is being firmly established in many sections, being encouraged by the creamery system inaugurated and controlled by the Provincial Government. Some parts of the Province are especially adapted to dairy farming. There is a ready market for the products in the cities and towns in Saskatchewan and also for the export. The annual production of creamery and dairy butter amounts to over 9,000,000 pounds, valued at about six million, one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars (£1,238,000). Bacon hogs are very successfully raised in conjunction with dairying, the skimmed milk making excellent food for fattening. Packing and cold storage plants located in Western Canada pay the prevailing market prices for hogs or beef cattle, and thus obviate the necessity of long shipment to markets. Moreover, buyers make their purchases either on the farmer's own premises or at a nearby stockyard or shipping point. Sheep farming is not as extensively engaged in as might be expected, but sheep are raised in Saskatchewan with success. The dry winters are favourable to sheep raising.

Before the Province became settled and developed to the extent it now is, horse breeding and ranching were carried on to a much greater extent than is the case at present. The division of extensive areas into comparatively small farms has broken up the ranches in many parts of the Province. There is, nevertheless, a profitable and increasing business done in horse breeding. Percherons and Clydesdales are the two breeds most favoured. Notwithstanding the popularity of farm tractors and the motor car, there is a good demand for the well-bred horse, and his worth to the farmer is not likely ever to be seriously lowered.

The Farm Garden. Almost every flower and vegetable that can be grown in the ordinary home garden in the United Kingdom can be produced in Western Canada. Small fruits, such as raspberries, strawberries, currants and gooseberries, flourish and ripen in any part of the Province, with the exception of the extreme northerly section. Potatoes yield an average of over 148 bushels to the acre, taking a ten-year period. As high as 170 bushels to the acre has been the average in a single year. The farm garden, besides providing a variety of wholesome edibles for the family table, usually has a surplus as well as waste produce that serves as food for pigs and poultry. The farm garden for growing flowers, fruit and vegetables should be a permanent institution of every western Canadian farm home, and the settler will find it more than worth his while to plant trees, which can be obtained free—subject to certain reasonable conditions—from the Dominion Government Experimental Farm at Indian Head, Saskatchewan. Officials of the Experimental Farm will advise him, without charge, the particular kinds of trees that thrive best in the district in which he locates.

Hay and Pasture. The excellent quality of native grasses that sustained huge herds of buffalo, antelope, elk and moose in the days when they roamed the prairies, remains to-day. Where it is not possible to pasture cattle on prairie grass, domestic or cultivated varieties are grown, such as timothy, brome, alfalfa and clover, and, as in Manitoba, these are being more extensively produced as fodder crops for cattle. Fodder corn is also grown in many places. The prairie grasses, when cut before they are ripe, make a very nutritious hay. This hay usually contains native legumes, such as wild vetch, which increase the protein or fattening content of the whole, thus greatly improving it in quality. When cut at the right time and properly cured, this hay does not differ essentially in feeding value from that produced from the cultivated grasses. The best hay crops from cultivated grasses for general use in the Province are western rye, brome and alfalfa, either singly or in combination. Brome grass and alfalfa make the best permanent pasture.

Fertilizing. The outstanding characteristic of the soil of Saskatchewan and of the whole prairies is the large proportion of vegetable matter and nitrogen it possesses. It is to this the soil owes its remarkable fertility and lasting quality. Artificial fertilizer, therefore, is not required, but if the farmer ignores rational farming methods by following grain farming alone, he will ultimately pay for his folly. In order to make the fertility of the soil a lasting resource, grain growing and the raising of live stock must be combined. The importance of this combination of farming cannot be too strongly emphasized if permanent success is to be attained and the fertility of the soil

Threshing the rich grain crops of Saskatchewan

preserved. The severe frosts with the accompanying dry cold are factors in maintaining fertility. They lock up the stores of plant food from the autumn until the spring. Moreover, the moderate rainfall of the prairies prevents loss of soil by erosion. It has been found by experts that wherever the productivity of the soil has been reduced, the cause is due to careless farming methods, such as ignoring the importance of mixed farming and the rotation of crops.

Fuel and Water. Lignite coal is the chief fuel used by the majority of settlers in the rural districts of Saskatchewan. There are rich deposits of it in the Estevan district, in the south-eastern section of the Province. A process for carbonizing and briquetting this fuel, believed to be very successful for commercial use, has been evolved, and the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments of Saskatchewan and Manitoba are erecting plants to apply the process to manufacture. Briquetting simplifies the shipping and storing of lignite and renders its use more economical and convenient. Lignite can also be burned as it is taken from the ground, for much of it is not mined, in the ordinary sense of the word, but is found below a shallow surface of soil. In the northern part of the Province there are extensive areas of bush and timber, from which settlers draw their fuel supply. There is also a considerable lumbering industry in this district.

To the prospective settler an adequate water supply is a matter of great importance. In many parts of Saskatchewan good water for domestic and general use can be obtained from wells at a depth of ten to thirty feet. In some districts it is necessary to go considerably deeper in order to be assured of a definite quantity. There are a great number of large and small fresh water lakes throughout the Province, as a glance at the map of Saskatchewan in this booklet will disclose. The principal rivers are the North and South Saskatchewan, which converge into one great river east of Prince Albert, and the Churchill, both of which flow into Hudson Bay. Lakes, rivers, wells, springs, and sloughs provide the general water supply, and in some cases rain water is conserved for domestic use.

Type of interior storage elevators built by the Canadian Government

Transportation. It has already been stated that the railway mileage in Saskatchewan exceeds 6,000 miles, and as in the neighbouring Province of Manitoba, the three transcontinental lines of the Canadian National, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Pacific Railways cross the Province. The Canadian Pacific, by co-operation with the Soo Line, furnishes direct connection from Moose Jaw to Minneapolis and St. Paul, in the United States, and intermediate points. Railway stations are usually located at intervals of about eight miles along each line of railway, and at each of these stations a country town springs up, which is the marketing centre for the community. The system of roads is designed to offer the greatest possible facility for reaching the markets and shipping centres. On the improvement of these roads the Provincial Government annually spends a liberal sum, and grants to aid in the work are given by the Dominion Government.

Social Conditions. Though the Province of Saskatchewan offers such attractive opportunities to agricultural settlers to produce profitable crops by their labour, that inducement would not appeal to the best type of settler were the social conditions not such as to make life enjoyable. Plenty of work is a good thing, but a little leisure and the means to spend it happily are even better things. The settler need have no fear of lack of social opportunities. The social progress of the Province in every direction has been remarkable in recent years, due to a great extent to the interest manifested by the Provincial Government in what affects the social welfare of the residents in the rural districts. Progressive legislation has been drafted with the object of making the settlers' life more pleasant. As referred to already, the telephone, the motor car, an elaborate network of railways, have contributed much to eliminating the loneliness and isolation that were the lot of the farmer a few years ago. The growth of settlement has seen churches, schools, community and social clubs, women's clubs and institutes established in almost every municipality. Such cities as Regina, the capital, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, the seat of the University of Saskatchewan, Prince Albert, Swift Current, North Battleford, Weyburn, and the large towns of Yorkton, Melville, Lloydminster, Watrous, etc., all have institutions for social amusement.

Under an Act recently passed by the Legislature, rural hospitals may be established by joint municipalities, the maintenance being paid for by very reasonable fees from patients and by grants from the Government of the Province and the joint municipalities. Maternity cases are treated for two weeks without charge. Some of these hospitals are in operation. They are built and equipped on the most modern lines and the medical and nursing staffs are qualified graduates in their professions.

Law and order are everywhere zealously respected, and are nowhere more appreciated than in Western Canada. The famous Royal Canadian Mounted Police (formerly the Royal North West Mounted Police) still function on the prairies, but more particularly in the districts somewhat remote from the more settled areas.

Amusements and Recreation. The love of sport is an inherent characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, and in Saskatchewan there is a variety of opportunities for its indulgence. Baseball, lacrosse and football, the three principal outdoor games played in Canada, all have their devotees in the rural districts during the summer months. Cricket, the national game of the United Kingdom, is also popular among the settlers from the Old Country. In the winter, hockey and curling and dancing hold the chief place on the recreation programme. There is a wide range of choice for the lover of field sports. Prairie chickens, wild ducks, and wild geese are plentiful and make a delectable change in the family menu. In the northern part of the Province there are vast areas where moose, wapiti, black tail and whitetail deer and black bear may be hunted. There is good sport and considerable revenue to be derived from hunting or trapping the coyote or prairie wolf, badgers, foxes, mink and other fur-bearing animals.

Excellent fish, such as trout, whitefish, pike, perch, tullibee and suckers, abound in the lakes and rivers. In some the majestic sturgeon can be angled.

Education. The education system of Saskatchewan is most thorough and comprehensive. The chief institution is the Provincial University, situated at Saskatoon, and the necessary opportunities for learning reach out in a generous way to the rural schools, all of which, from the University down, come under the jurisdiction of the Department of Education of the Provincial Government. In all the primary schools education is free to all, irrespective of religion; the utmost religious freedom is enjoyed, not only in Saskatchewan, but throughout Canada.

Since the Province was established in 1905, the Government has spent more than thirteen million, two hundred thousand dollars (£2,640,000), for educational purposes. To this must be added the large sums raised by debentures in school districts, which are administered by local trustees elected by the people. There are now about 4,345 public or primary schools in the Province, and 24 high schools or collegiate institutes, where for very small fees students may prepare for entrance to the University. The School Act provides for the establishment of schools wherever necessary, and any portion of the Province with an area not exceeding twenty square miles may be organized into a school district, provided there are residing therein ten

children of school age and four persons, each of whom on its organization is liable to be assessed for school purposes. These schools are under the control of local bodies of trustees who appoint the teachers, but the Provincial Department of Education issues the necessary certificates of qualification. Consolidated school districts were inaugurated in 1913, and there are now sixteen consolidated schools in operation.

Normal schools for the training of teachers are located at Regina and Saskatoon, and well equipped high schools are also in those cities, also at Moose Jaw, Prince Albert, Moosomin, Weyburn, North Battleford, Qu'Appelle, Carlisle, Estevan, Indian Head, Arcola, Oxbow and Yorkton. One of the requirements of a teacher in Saskatchewan is that he or she hold a certificate in first aid work issued by the St. John Ambulance Association.

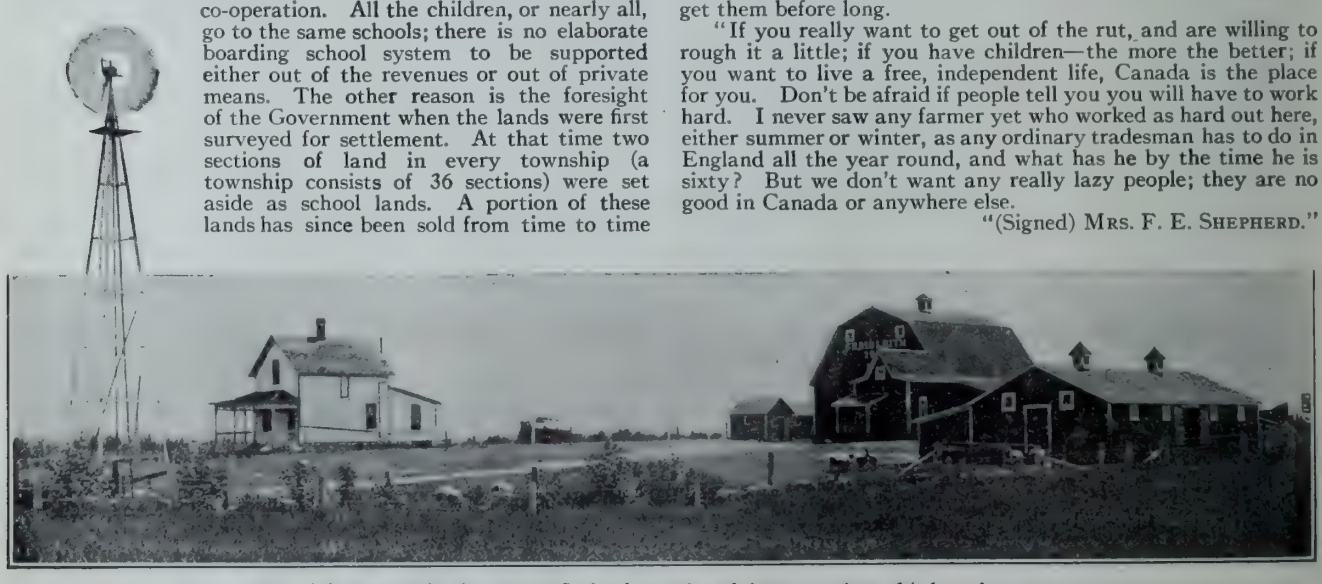
At the College of Agriculture, affiliated with the University of Saskatchewan, young men may acquire special training in farming and young women receive instruction in domestic science. Technical education in other branches of industry is also provided for by the Province. All the cities and towns and some of the larger villages have free public libraries.

Other Industries. The manufactures of the Province, though relatively unimportant, have increased more than 150 per cent. in value of products since 1905. Regina, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Moose Jaw are the chief centres of manufacturing. The chief industries are flour milling, lumbering, and the manufacture of bricks and cement. There are a number of foundries and machine shops located at various points.

Taxation. To the prospective settler in the United Kingdom who intends to take up agricultural land in Western Canada, the question of taxation is important. In the rural municipalities of Saskatchewan the burden of taxation is placed entirely on the land. No farmer is asked to pay taxes on his buildings, stock, implements or any personal property he may have. Land is assessed at its fair value. The average rate of assessment in the rural municipalities of Saskatchewan for the year 1919 was 6.40 mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation (equal to less than twopence on the pound). Taxes are assessed against the land for municipal, school, supplementary revenue, public revenue and wild lands. Municipal and school taxes are self-explanatory terms. The supplementary revenue rate of one cent per acre is for the maintenance of the educational institutions of the Province. It is remitted by the municipality to the Provincial Treasurer, by whom it is disbursed for the support of primary and secondary educational institutions, and the provincial university and agricultural college.

The public revenue rate is used for patriotic and relief purposes and to assist in the rehabilitation of soldiers into civil life and employment. The wild lands tax of one per cent. of the assessed value of the land is levied against those lands that are unoccupied and unimproved. A farmer who cultivates his land has no wild lands tax to pay.

The settler may ask, how is it possible in a new country like Western Canada, where the settlement is somewhat sparse, to furnish the highest class of education without high taxes? There are two principal reasons why this can be done. One is co-operation. All the children, or nearly all, go to the same schools; there is no elaborate boarding school system to be supported either out of the revenues or out of private means. The other reason is the foresight of the Government when the lands were first surveyed for settlement. At that time two sections of land in every township (a township consists of 36 sections) were set aside as school lands. A portion of these lands has since been sold from time to time and the proceeds are used as a fund to assist education. In this way the burden of taxation on the settler is reduced to a figure which would not otherwise be possible.



A few years of industry on a Saskatchewan farm bring prosperity and independence

The average amount of taxes paid on a quarter section of land (160 acres) in the Province is approximately thirty-two dollars (about £6 8s. 0d.) a year. This does not include the rate levied under the Municipal Hail Insurance Act, as this rate is only imposed in the municipalities which have passed a by-law under the Act providing for the indemnification of the owners of crops damaged or destroyed by hail. As this tax is really an insurance against loss, it should not, properly speaking, be called a tax, although it is chargeable against the land.

Where the settlers in any district desire the advantages of telephone service, they may organize themselves into a company and have a telephone line constructed along the highway adjoining their farms. The cost of this line is met by debentures issued by the company, and the repayment of the debentures is provided for by a charge against the lands adjoining the telephone line. If the hail insurance and telephone rates are added to the sum of thirty-two dollars, the average settler will pay in the neighbourhood of fifty dollars (£10) taxes per annum on each quarter section.

Provision is made in the law for the establishment of hospital districts with a view to ensuring needed hospital accommodation to settlers in rural sections of the Province. Where such districts are formed, a special tax to meet the cost of the erection of the hospital and its maintenance may be levied.

Soldier Settlement. Exactly the same regulations respecting Imperial soldiers who wish to take advantage of the Soldier Settlement Act of Canada as described in the Manitoba section of this booklet, page 11, apply to Saskatchewan.

A Woman's Opinion of Saskatchewan. "For nearly thirty years, my husband and myself worked very hard in England," writes Mrs. F. E. Shepherd, of Senate, Saskatchewan. "At the end of that time, we had just as much money as we originally started with, plus seven rather delicate children, so we took our courage in both hands and, cutting loose from the old home, sailed for the new. We arrived in Regina with five hundred dollars (£100) in our pockets in March, 1909, and located homesteads about half-way between that city and Saskatoon.

"Later, when the oldest boy wanted to get married, we left him the home place and went pioneering again, this time about 45 miles south of Maple Creek. In 1915, 50 acres of oats averaged over 100 bushels to the acre and 100 acres of wheat averaged 30 bushels per acre, all with no special cultivation. Everything was going finely, but the war intervened. It was decided that two of the boys should go while the others held on here. It was a happy day for us all when they both arrived home safe and sound, and full of their adventures during the war.

"We were butchers in the old country; hardly knew what it was to see a field of wheat growing. Had we remained there, we would have had nothing more than an old age pension to look forward to. To-day, in Canada, we have two distinct farms and a ranch of 2,660 acres leased land and 2,720 acres deeded land, with house, barn, etc., on each place, and full lines of machinery. We have 45 horses, 104 cattle, 12 pigs, and 100 hens. All we want now is some sheep, and we intend to get them before long.

"If you really want to get out of the rut, and are willing to rough it a little; if you have children—the more the better; if you want to live a free, independent life, Canada is the place for you. Don't be afraid if people tell you you will have to work hard. I never saw any farmer yet who worked as hard out here, either summer or winter, as any ordinary tradesman has to do in England all the year round, and what has he by the time he is sixty? But we don't want any really lazy people; they are no good in Canada or anywhere else.

"(Signed) Mrs. F. E. Shepherd."

ALBERTA, the most westerly of the three prairie provinces, differs considerably from the other two, especially in respect to its topography and climate, but like Manitoba and Saskatchewan it is also a great grain growing and cattle raising country. It has enormous mineral wealth, coal and natural gas being particularly abundant, while there are indications of large supplies of oil. The Province has three broad natural divisions, Southern, Central and Northern Alberta. The first is level or rolling, treeless, prairie land, running from the boundary line of the United States to the Red Deer River, 100 miles north of Calgary. Sixty miles on the western end of this territory is in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, the crest line of which forms the boundary line of British Columbia. The altitude is high and the rainfall comparatively light. In some sections irrigation has been adopted and remarkable crops are grown, particularly of alfalfa. For many years this country was a veritable rancher's paradise. It is still a great ranching country. Live stock can be kept out of doors the year round, as the winters are comparatively mild, owing to the frequent warm, dry Chinook winds which come over the mountains. These winds affect, to a more or less degree, almost the entire area of the Province.

No part of Western Canada is, perhaps, so rich in romance as Southern Alberta. It was—and to a certain extent still is—the home of the cattle rancher and the cow puncher. Many of the big ranches have, however, in recent years been bought by settlers for grain growing and mixed farming. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, with all the Empire to choose from, during his visit to Canada in 1919 bought a ranch near High River and on it is raising pure bred horses, cattle and sheep.

Central Alberta extends from the Red Deer River northward to the height of land between the Athabaska and Peace Rivers. In this district the soil is rich and capable of producing, under proper cultivation, splendid crops of wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye, and being well watered, is excellently suited for mixed farming, that is, dairying, grain growing, and raising live stock.

Northern Alberta embraces a part of what is known as the Peace River district, less developed than the other two divisions, but rapidly being colonized. It is a country of great potential possibilities. Railways are threading into the enormous tracts of open prairie land and the sections both lightly and heavily wooded. The greater severity of winter weather which would naturally be expected in the Peace River district is, to a large extent, offset by the lower altitude.

Alberta was incorporated as a Province of the Dominion of Canada in 1905, and has since shown rapid development. The enormous agricultural possibilities have so far only been touched, for only about 8,000,000 of the 105,000,000 acres of land suitable for cultivation has been brought under the plough, so that the settlers' heritage is in no danger of early exhaustion. As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, the free lands for fifteen miles adjacent to the railways have been reserved for soldiers who fought in the recent world war, but in all of these Provinces improved lands can be bought from twenty dollars (£4) to one hundred dollars (£20) per acre.

The Province has an area of 255,285 square miles, the length from north to south being 760 miles, and the average width from east to west, 336 miles. It is bounded on the south by the State of Montana, on the east by Saskatchewan, on the west by British Columbia and on the north by the 60th parallel of latitude, beyond which is the Northwest Territories, a part of the Dominion of Canada.

The early history of Alberta is linked with the North-West Company and the Hudson's Bay Company, whose trading ramifications, directed from London, reached out practically all over the prairies and into what were then the remote regions beyond. It is also of interest to Britishers that the Province was named in honour of Her Royal Highness Princess Louise Alberta, daughter of the late Queen Victoria and wife of the Marquis of Lorne, who was a Governor General of Canada. The name was given when a great part of the Northwest Territories was organized into the districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in 1882. Four years later the main artery of the Canadian Pacific was operating to the Pacific Coast and provided the medium for rapid communication with the east and the west.

Practical development really began with the completion of the transcontinental railway. The early influx of settlers was largely from the United Kingdom. As development progressed there has been won from these rich lands, stretching eastward from the towering and majestic Rockies, an enormous contribution in foodstuffs and minerals to the world's urgent needs. Rapidly growing and modern cities and towns are permanently established where in the early eighties outposts of trading companies were located or a tribe of redskins had their tepees pitched. Calgary, the largest city in the Province, with a population of about 75,000, was a Royal North West Mounted Police outpost thirty-five years ago, and Edmonton, the capital, with about

60,000 inhabitants, the seat of the splendidly equipped University of Alberta, was a primitive village at that time. Progress, marching hand in hand with courage, industry and a sense of the true purpose of life, has produced from the surface of the soil a generous bounty, and from beneath the surface, invaluable minerals.

The field crops of Alberta are valued at more than one hundred and forty-nine million dollars (£29,800,000) annually, and beef cattle from the ranches of the Province provide many a prime joint on the tables of residents in the Old Country. It is from the fertile plains of these prairie provinces that the Mother Country will continue to draw in growing measure for her chief sources of food.

To those who wish to contribute to this worthy purpose and at the same time engage in the healthful and very profitable—if the proper farming policy is observed—vocation of agriculture, Alberta, with its vast opportunities, its scenic beauties, its democratic conditions of society and its other advantages, bids the prospective settler a cordial welcome to make his home in this highly favourable Province of Canada.

Climate. The climate of Alberta is, in the main, similar to that of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but there are certain important differences. In Southern Alberta both rainfall and snowfall are light, and the warm Chinook winds, which come over the Rocky Mountains, make the winters much milder than would otherwise be the case, and periods of severe cold are not usually of long duration. There is no dampness in the air during the cold spells, and the atmosphere being clear and crisp produces a feeling of vigour. The days are bright and sunny. The Province is popularly called "Sunny Alberta." In the south the Chinooks occur more frequently than in the Central and Northern divisions, and usually traffic is on wheels the year round. Elsewhere, however, the snow remains at sufficient depth for good sleighing.

In the summer months the days are hot and the nights cool. When the days are longest it is still twilight at ten o'clock at night, and dawn breaks about three o'clock in the morning.

Usually the season's work on the land begins in April and seeding is completed in May. In Southern Alberta these operations are done somewhat earlier. The fall or autumn is regarded as the most pleasant season of the year, the air being comfortably crisp and cool. All harvesting operations are carried on and completed in the open.

The average annual precipitation for the Province is 13.35 inches, the rainfall being greatest from May to August, the time when it is most needed for the crops.

On the whole, the climate of Alberta is one of its chief attractions. It has all the elements, except in some limited areas where it is rather dry, that assure the best results being obtained from all kinds of farming

Grain Farming. Alberta is well adapted to the growing of small grain, such as wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax and peas. Some of these cereals grow better in certain districts, but all can be grown profitably and successfully throughout the Province. The wheat grown is of the best hard quality and the average yield is 17 bushels per acre, though the average for one year has been as high as 31 bushels. One of the best yields ever recorded over a large acreage is that of the Noble Foundation Company, which operates a farm of over 20,000 acres at Nobleford, Southern Alberta. In 1914 this farm produced 54,330 bushels of high-grade wheat from a thousand acres—an average of 54.3 bushels per acre. Wheat grown in the same part of the Province has won the world's first prize. Most of the crop cultivated is spring wheat, that is, it is sown in the spring; but winter wheat, which is sown in the autumn, can be grown in some sections, principally in the south, with success. The average yield per acre of winter wheat is 20.75 bushels.

Oats thrive particularly well in Alberta. Yields of over 100 bushels per acre are frequently grown and from 50 to 60 bushels to the acre is a common production. Alberta oats have won the world's championship prize on two occasions. Barley is another cereal that grows bountifully in the Province. For three years in succession, barley from Alberta won the world's first prize and has also won the world's championship. Flax is not grown so extensively in Alberta as in the other two prairie provinces, but it can be produced successfully and is a profitable crop to grow. It is grown in many cases by new settlers the first year, as it can be sown later than other grain crops.

Practically the same facilities for marketing grain and other crops that have been mentioned in the Manitoba and Saskatchewan sections of this booklet prevail in Alberta. There are over five hundred elevators in the Province, and all grain dealers are licensed and bonded under legislation passed by the Government. The law provides that a loading platform shall be at every railway station where it is required to facilitate loading the farmer's products direct from his waggon to the railway car. It cannot again be too strongly emphasized that grain growing alone very seriously impoverishes the soil. Fertility can only be maintained by combining the growing of cereals with dairying, the raising of live stock, and the keeping of poultry. Particulars of the peculiarities of any district, and advice on any farming methods, are readily obtainable free from Experimental farms in the Province, maintained by the Dominion Government, or at the Provincial agricultural schools. These institutions are maintained for the purpose of rendering every possible assistance in an educational way to the settler.

Stock Raising and Dairying. There has been an incredible development in stock raising in Alberta, since the first herd of one thousand head of cattle were imported in 1879 into the Province, or territory as it then was. The object of this importation was to provide the basis of a meat supply for the Indians, for the herds of buffalo had disappeared—killed and driven back by settlement.

It was quickly learned that Alberta was an ideal country for all kinds of domestic live stock. The Province soon became famous for its ranches. It was found that huge droves of horses, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep, could thrive on the abundance of natural grasses. Ranching is not now so generally practised along the lines that prevailed in earlier years, but stock raising and dairying on a more scientific basis are developing rapidly. There were in Alberta, according to a recent census of farm animals, over 800,000 horses, 1,584,000 cattle, of which 336,596 were milch cows; 364,000 sheep; 445,858 swine; and 4,426,000 poultry.

The advantages of raising pure-bred stock are being increasingly appreciated, and the officials of both the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture are doing everything

Alfalfa is among the richest of Alberta's crops. It is peculiarly suited to the irrigation districts

The buffalo of a generation ago has given place to the dairy herds of to-day

possible to encourage farmers to improve the quality of their stock. Sheep breeding received a great impetus during the war, and is a very profitable branch of farming, for in addition to a ready market for mutton, good prices have prevailed for wool. The growth of this industry in the Province may be understood when it is mentioned that thirty-six years ago the annual wool shipment totalled only 70,000 pounds; now it is more than 2,000,000 pounds.

The first settlers in Alberta, especially in the Southern division, devoted their efforts principally to the production of grain and beef cattle, but in recent years dairying has received a fuller share of its due recognition. This is particularly so in the Central and Northern areas. The rapid rise of the cities of Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, has created a demand for milk, cream and butter, and if wheat is king in the Province, the dairy cow is unquestionably the queen. The Government exercises careful supervision over the production of dairy products, and agencies such as agricultural schools, experimental farms and travelling experts are endeavouring to show farmers how profitable it is to practise careful grading of herds and the proper handling of milk. The value of the dairy products exceeds thirty-one million, six hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars annually (£6,325,000), an increase of over three hundred per cent. in a period of six years.

Irrigation and Dry Farming. In some portions of Alberta the light rainfall has led farmers to devise means of conserving moisture or increasing the water supply. There are two methods by which this can be done: irrigation and dry farming. The country, fortunately, lends itself very readily to irrigation, as it lies for the most part in gentle slopes receding from the highlands of the foothills. It is also fortunate in possessing immense supplies of water which pour down in mountain rivers that are at flood tide in midsummer, during the irrigation season.

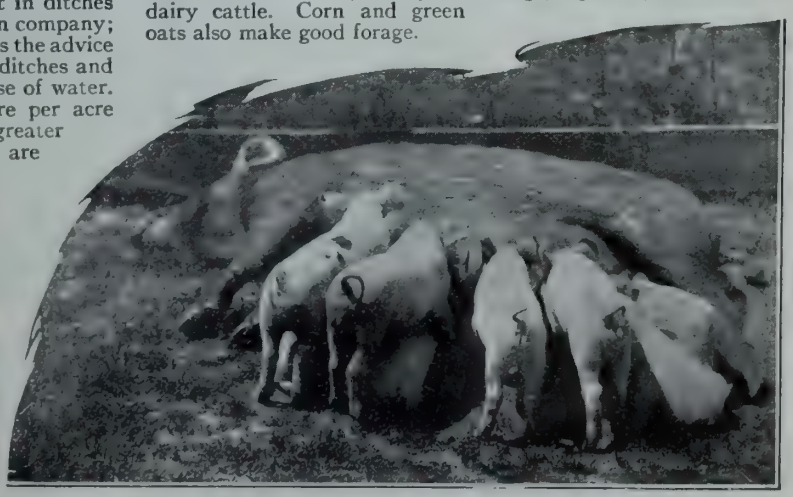
Irrigation projects may be undertaken either by corporations or by associations of farmers formed for the purpose, or in some cases by individual farmers. The right to use the water for irrigation purposes must be obtained from the Dominion Government, but no charge is made for this privilege other than a nominal license fee. As a rule the water is brought in ditches to the boundary of the settler's farm by the irrigation company; from that point on the farmer handles it himself, but has the advice of the company's engineers as to the running of his ditches and the advice of agricultural experts as to the proper use of water. Although land which is under irrigation costs more per acre than non-irrigated land, the production is much greater and surer, and well established irrigated farms are much in demand. The advantages of irrigation in the growing of all kinds of grain crops, roots, vegetables and fodders, have been amply demonstrated. The principal companies engaged in irrigation enterprise are the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Canada Land and Irrigation Company. The irrigated lands lie mainly between Calgary and Medicine Hat, and in the Lethbridge district.

Dry farming is the name given to the practice of keeping land fallow every second or third year for the purpose of conserving the moisture in the soil and thus having an average of more than one year's moisture for one year's crop. The land is ploughed deep so that it will receive moisture readily and hold a good supply of it. The surface of the land is worked to prevent evaporation. The practice of ploughing a percentage of the total acreage and leaving it fallow for a year is generally followed throughout Western Canada.

The Farm Garden. The soil of Alberta responds generously to the cultivation of all the products of the farm or home garden. Potatoes of exceptionally good quality grow abundantly all over the Province, and the annual total yield exceeds 8,240,000 bushels. Beets, carrots, cabbage, parsnips, onions, lettuce, radish, peas, beans, squash, pumpkins, asparagus and rhubarb can be grown equal in quantity and flavour to those grown in Eastern Canada or the United Kingdom. Cucumbers and tomatoes grow profitably. Apples are not grown in commercial quantities, but almost every variety of small fruits ripen, and on the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta are grown for the market.

The Province is conspicuous for its great natural flower wealth and still more for the wealth and brilliancy of its garden flowers. All the common annuals and perennials bloom as well as in the Old Country, and ornamental trees and shrubs thrive likewise. It should be the aim of every settler to have a number of trees on his farm. Trees can be successfully grown on the prairie with proper cultivation.

Hay and Pasture. As the acreage of natural pasture lands of the Province is being reduced by settlement, farmers are turning to the cultivation of tame grasses, several varieties of which can be easily grown, for hay and pasture. Alfalfa for both pasture and forage is a highly valuable and profitable crop in Alberta. Over forty thousand tons are produced annually in the Lethbridge district alone under irrigation, the yield, under favourable conditions, being about from three and a half to four tons per acre per season. Two cuttings are usually made in a season, and occasionally three. It is also grown on unwatered lands. Alfalfa is very rich in protein quality. Recent experiments with sunflowers for silage promise good results. As high as fourteen to fifteen tons of green silage can be grown from an acre of the mammoth Russian sunflowers, which make, when cured in a silo, a very rich forage, especially for beef and dairy cattle. Corn and green oats also make good forage.



ALBERTA
Canadian National Rys.
Canadian Pacific
Grand Trunk Pacific
Great Northern
SCALE.
Statute Miles, 55 = 1 Inch.
0 10 20 30 40 50 75
Copyright by Rand McNally & Co.
Longitude West from Greenwich.
120°
110°
60°
NORTHWEST TERR.
BRITISH COLUMBIA
SASKATCHEWAN
Hay Lake
Hay River
Salt Springs
Fitzgerald
Slave River
Rapids
Point Providence
Lake Claire
Mamamee Lake
Chipewyan
LAKE ATHABASKA
Horseshoe Bay
Richardson Lake
Old Fort R.
Jackfish R.
Willow River
McFarland River
Beaver River
Cracking Stone Pt.
Black Bay
Charles R.
Spring Pt.
Maurice Point
Peace River
Vermilion
H. B. Co.
Big Island
Swan R.
Vermilion R.
Paddle R.
Caribou R.
Bear River
Birch Creek
Birch Lake
Birch Mts.
Firebag River
Eagle Lake
Mikka
Burnt Bay
Wabiskaw River
Wolverine River
BUFFALO HEAD HILLS
Buffalo Lake
Battle River
Penny River
Chipewyan Lake
McKay
La Saline
Moose River
Red R.
THICKWOOD HILLS
CLEAR HILLS
2,500-3,500 feet
Otter Lake
Cadotte
Cadotte Lake
Loon Lake
Loon River
Peerless Lakes
Trout Mt.
Manitou Lake
Wooden House R.
Pine R.
H. B. Co.
Trout R.
Whitemud River
Peace River
Dunyegan
Spirit River
Table Mt.
Pouce Coupe
Fort St. John
Pine River
Fish River
Clear River
Island Creek
Little Burnt
Smoky River
Shaftesbury
Tangent
Fowler
Donnelly
McLennan
Kathleen
Rycroft
Woking
Braeburn
Webster
Sexsmith
Clairmont
Grand Prairie
Beaver Lodge R.
Sturgeon Lake
Snake River
Heart River
Springburn
Camelia
Roxana
Athabaska R.
Utikuma Lake
Wabiskaw Lakes
Sandy Lake
Long Lake
Pelican R.
Pelican Mt.
Martin Mt.
Lesser Slave Lake
Island Lake
Calling R.
Athabaska River
Smith
Hondo
Chisholm
Tieland
Baptiste Lake
Lake Owl R.
La Biche
Pelican Portage
Pelican Rapids
Pte. Brûlée
Loon R.
Lenarthur
Anzac
Kinosis
Cheecham
Warper
Quigley
Pickford
Chaplin
Beismer
Conklin
Devenish
Margie
Behan
Philomena
Pitiochrie
Heart Lake
Twelve Jellicoe
Cold Lake
Lake des Isles
Primrose Lake
Canoe Lake
LAND OF
Clearwater River
La Loche Lake
Island Lake
Whitefish River
La Loche R.
Swan Lake
Buffalo Lake
Little Buffalo Lake
Clear Lake
B. C.
Grizzly Bear River
Peribonca River
Lac Murray
Sunrise
Notion
Swan Lake
Athabaska House
Ryroft
Esher
Manola
Bellon
Eaglesham
Heart
Roche Channel
Rocher
Fleshing R.
Jackfish R.
Willow River
McFarland River
Beaver River
Cracking Stone Pt.
Black Bay
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Fish River
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Island Creek
Little Burnt
Smoky River
Shaftesbury
Tangent
Fowler
Donnelly
McLennan
Kathleen
Rycroft
Woking
Braeburn
Webster
Sexsmith
Clairmont
Grand Prairie
Beaver Lodge R.
Sturgeon Lake
Snake River
Heart River
Springburn
Camelia
Roxana
Athabaska R.
Utikuma Lake
Wabiskaw Lakes
Sandy Lake
Long Lake
Pelican R.
Pelican Mt.
Martin Mt.
Lesser Slave Lake
Island Lake
Calling R.
Athabaska River
Smith
Hondo
Chisholm
Tieland
Baptiste Lake
Lake Owl R.
La Biche
Pelican Portage
Pelican Rapids
Pte. Brûlée
Loon R.
Lenarthur
Anzac
Kinosis
Cheecham
Warper
Quigley
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Chaplin
Beismer
Conklin
Devenish
Margie
Behan
Philomena
Pitiochrie
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Grizzly Bear River
Peribonca River
Lac Murray
Sunrise
Notion
Swan Lake
Athabaska House
Ryroft
Esher
Manola
Bellon
Eaglesham
Heart
Roche Channel
Rocher
Fleshing R.

Athabaska River
Little Smoky
Baptiste River
Saddle Lake
Moose Lake
St. Paul de Metis
Onion Lake
Fort Pitt
Lloydminster
Marshall
Battle River
Isaac Lake
Jasper
Jasper Park
Yellowhead Pass
Mount Robson
Mount Brown
Mount Hardisty
Mount Lobstick
Mount Edith
Mount Geikie
Mount Unwin
Mount Fryatt
Mount Lucerne
Grant Brook
Lucerne
Cedar Lake
Horseshoe Lake
Clearwater River
Clearwater Lake
Madwood Lake
Tum Tum Lake
Kinbasket Lake
Carlin Lake
Horn Lake
Adams Lake
Columbia River
Thompson
Shuswap Lake
Salmon Arm
Sicamous
Mara
Grindrod
Enderby
Armstrong
Larkin
Vernon
Okanagan Landing
Nicola
Okanagan Lake
Kelowna
Aspen Grove
Penticton
Princeton
Hedley
Bradshaw
Ashnola
Keremeos
Smilkameen
Chopaka
Molson
Midway
Greenwood
Phoenix
Grand Forks
Eholt
Rock Creek
Osoyoos
L. Osoyoos
Okanagan Falls
Fairview
Oliver
Penticton
Kettle River
Lynch Creek
Niagara
Beaverdell
Carmi
Westbridge
Rock Creek
Boundary Falls
Midway
Columbia River
Upper Arrow Lake
Sugar Lake
Arrowhead
Trout Lake
Lardo
Duncan Lake
Fairmont Springs
Columbia Lake
Windermere
Spillimacheen
Golden
Parson
Harrogate
Mallet
Glacier
Rogers Pass
Bear Creek
Cedar
Revelstoke
Revelstoke Park
Illecillewaet
Glacier Park
Selkirk Mountains
Bow Lake
Lake Louise
Temple
Pilot
Castle Mountain
Massive
Sawback
Rockies
Mountain Park
Jasper Park
Pocahontas
Solomon
Errington
Brule
Resplendent
Devona
Snaring
Fiddle
Embarras
Whitehead
Coolspring
Entrance
Nat. McLeod River
Wolf Creek
Boggy
Peers
Ditley
Nikanassin
Macdonald
Leaman
Chip Lake
Junkins
Limestone
Pembina
Lovett
Shaw
Wyndham
Edson
Obed
Saskatchewan River
Brazeau
Stolberg
Nordegg
Ancona
Lamoral
Rocky Mtn House
Pinehurst
Bickerdike
Sylvan Lake
Innisfail
Penhold
Lonsdale
Bowden
Netook
Olds
Harmattan
Elkwater
Didsbury
Carstairs
Wessex
Crossfield
Airdrie
Rubbra
Beddington
Calgary
Priddis
Dalemead
De Winton
Paulus
Millarville
Dinchum
Turner
Midnapore
Carseland
Bassano
Gleichen
Strathmore
Wanuskewin
Ballina
Shepard
Langdon
Chestermere
Keoma
Irricana
Beiseker
Crossfield
Three Hills
Trochu
Ghostpine
Twining
Swalwell
Acme
Linden
Huxley
Gadsby
Dorenlee
Dorothy
Morrin
Rowley
Rumsey
Scollard
Big Valley
Warden
Fort
Pinelake
Elnora
Sullivan Lake
Lacombe
Red Deer
Gull Lake
Bentley
Mirror
Bashaw
Donalda
Battle River
Halkirk
Wetaskiwin
Navarre
Hobbema
Pigeon Lake
Conjuring Lake
Ribstone
Millet
Leduc
Camrose
Edberg
New Norway
Meeting Creek
Killam
Sedgewick
Loughheed
Hardisty
Amisk
Rosalind
Alliance
Lorraine
Hughenden
Metiskow
Consort
Monitor
Penniac
Kirriemuir
Bideford
Compeer
Veteran
Loyalist
Throne
Federal
Coronation
Fleet
Castor
Neutral Hills
Cactus Lake
Salvador
Broadacres
Kerrobert
Major
Fusilier
Court
Evesham
Macklin
Primate
Manito Lake
Cut Knife
Unity
Rutland
Scott
Biggar
Battle
Wilkie
Rosetown
Delisle
Harvey
Dayspring
Wanham
Grande Prairie
Dunvegan
Peace River
Hythe
Beaverlodge
Wembley
Sexsmith
Spirit River
Rycroft
Hines Creek
Fairview
Whitelaw
Berwyn
Manning
Notikewin
Hotchkiss
Keg River
Zama
Meander River
Fort Vermilion
Rainbow Lake
Chinchaga
Footner Lake
Hay River
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba
Montana
Boundary
Porcupine Hills
Livingstone Range
Whaleback
Willow Creek
Lyndon
New Oxley
Woodhouse
Granum
Nolan
Mossleigh
Barons
Vauxhall
Grantham
Scope
Retlaw
Carmangay
Champion
Lethbridge
Coalhurst
Diamond City
Broxburn
Shelley
Kipp
Macleod
Chin Coulee
Wilson
Wrentham
Judson
Stirling
Raymond
Magrath
Warner
Milk River
Eagle Butte
Irvine
Larkhall
Pashley
Bullshead
Bellcott
Medicine Hat
Redcliff
Cypress Hills
Onefour
Elkwater
Lake Pakowki
Verdigris Lake
Etzikom
Manyberries
Skiff
Legend
Conrad
Cadogan
Cassils
Brooks
Lomond
Travers
Enchant
Vulcan
Ensign
Brant
Kirkcaldy

Fertilizing. What is true of the two adjoining Provinces to the east in regard to fertilizing, is equally true of Alberta. The soil does not need any artificial enrichment, but the productive quality is inevitably reduced by grain farming alone. The best way to maintain fertility is to pursue a policy of mixed farming, and it is, moreover, the policy that assures the most profitable revenue.

Fuel and Water. Next to its agricultural resources, the greatest source of wealth in Alberta is its minerals, the most important of which is coal. It has been estimated that the coal in the Province forms fifteen per cent. of the world's supply, of which more than three billion tons are semi-anthracite or high carbon bituminous. There are also great quantities of lignite. The annual production is approximately five million tons. Natural gas is also extensively used for fuel, as well as for power and light. In the Northern division, and along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, there is a ready supply of wood, the cutting and storing of which is usually undertaken in the winter months, when work on the farm is slack. The Province has numerous rivers and streams that flow down from the Rocky Mountains, which form the western boundary. Some of the most majestic peaks and noble scenery are found in Alberta. In most districts a good supply of water for domestic and farm use can be obtained from a well sunk to a depth of ten to thirty feet, while in others it may be necessary to go deeper, or obtain supplies from the irrigation canals.

Legislative Building, Province of Alberta, Edmonton

Transportation. The Province is well served with railways, roads, and means of communication. There are 4,273 miles of railway, this mileage embracing the Canadian Pacific main line from east to west, running through Medicine Hat and Calgary. This company also has a line running from Edmonton southward to MacLeod through Calgary, other Canadian Pacific Railway lines connect Edmonton with Winnipeg by way of Saskatoon and Medicine Hat with the United States, through Lethbridge. The Canadian National main line to the Pacific Coast also traverses the Province, so, too, does the Grand Trunk Pacific transcontinental line, now operated as part of the Canadian National System, together with lines running north and south. The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway penetrates the Peace River district from Edmonton, and the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway reaches to Fort McMurray on the Lower Athabaska from Edmonton.

Some of the large rivers, such as the North Saskatchewan, Peace and the Athabaska, are used for transportation purposes, generally for local and restricted areas. There is a generous highway system all over the Province, which the Provincial Government assists in improving and maintaining. The rural survey provides for roads a mile apart, running north and south, and two miles apart running east and west.

Social Conditions. Alberta shares with the other Western Provinces the fraternal and philanthropic spirit which finds expression in liberal public services in such matters as schools, churches, hospitals and all institutions and associations that go to advance the social welfare of the people. As a factor in the social life of the community, the telephone system cannot be over estimated. It is eliminating the isolation and inconvenience that were before its extensive introduction a handicap to the colonization of land at a distance from settled districts and communities. Long distance and local lines interlace the Province and connect with systems reaching out to every part of the whole of the North American Continent. It is now possible for a settler in the remote homestead, if he has a telephone, to order his groceries from the neighbouring village or converse with friends at any point in the Province, or beyond. There are in the Province over 45,289 telephones and service stations, of which more than 11,000 are in the homes of farmers. The system gives service in Alberta alone to 719 cities, towns and hamlets. Telegraph communication is also extensive and highly organized. Public libraries are established in most of the large and small centres, and travelling libraries under the direction of the Provincial Government carry their social benefits and advantages to points where no permanent libraries are located. Women's institutes, community clubs and other organizations that have for their object the improvement of the social life of rural districts carry on all over the Province.

Cities such as Edmonton, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Wetaskiwin, and the large towns such as Red Deer, MacLeod, Camrose, Raymond, High River, Lacombe, Pincher Creek, Stettler, Taber, Vegreville, etc., are all attractive social centres. The cities, particularly, have all the institutions for the enjoyment of the most refined social pastimes. There need be no concern on the part of the prospective settler that there is any lack of opportunity for him to enjoy himself during his leisure time.

An important factor in the social and business life of Canada is the weekly newspaper. Every town, and almost every village of any pretentions, has its weekly paper in which the current news of the locality is published. Local merchants use the advertising columns extensively to announce the prices and qualities of their wares, and as the metropolitan daily papers from the larger cities circulate everywhere, the settler has no excuse for being uninformed upon any current topic in which he may be interested.

Amusement and Recreation. With the exception of British Columbia, no Province of Canada has such imposing scenic beauty and such an extensive area for hunting the wild animals of the mountains as has Alberta. In the western part of the Province, the scenery is held by many to eclipse anything the Alps can offer. In the Rocky Mountains, which extend from the southern boundary of Alberta several hundred miles in a northwesterly direction, there are innumerable streams that abound with game fish, and wild animals such as mountain sheep, goats, panthers, moose, deer and bear are to be found. Hunting them provides abundant exercise and excellent sport. The opportunity for the healthful recreation of mountain climbing is without limit. This western flank is in very truth a sportsman's paradise. The Dominion Government has parks reserved for public use in the mountains to the extent of 4,357,660 acres, one of which is Rocky Mountain, Banff being the chief point of interest. There the scenery is unsurpassed, the sport excellent, and the hot springs famous for their curative value. In Jasper stands a memorial without parallel—Mount Edith Cavell, named in honour of the English nurse, who, because of her humanity, was executed by the Germans during the Great War. This great mountain, 11,000 feet in height, is one of the most striking and most beautiful in the Rockies.

Even on the prairies the numerous lakes and rivers afford good boating and fishing. Prairie chicken, wild geese and wild ducks are plentiful. In the far north of the Province is still one of the world's great natural game and fur reserves.

Education. In Alberta, as elsewhere throughout Canada, great value is set upon the education of the rising generation. The subject is closely studied by Government experts and liberal

financial assistance is given. Country schools are established wherever the settlement requires, the regulation being that with four resident rate payers and eight children between the ages of five and fifteen, a school may be established. These schools are liberally supported out of the proceeds of the sale of school lands, in addition to ordinary taxation. There are no class or social distinctions observed with respect to children attending these schools and the education is absolutely free. After completing the course in the public school, the children may continue to a high school or collegiate, such as will be found in the principal towns, and so on to the University of Alberta at Edmonton, a thoroughly well equipped institution in every respect.

Teachers in the public schools must pass examinations provided by the Department of Education and must possess certificates of qualifications. These certificates are issued in various grades according to the ability and education of the teacher, and it is a healthy sign that even the more remote schools are continually seeking the higher grade of teacher. Normal schools are provided by the Province for the training of teachers, and technical schools for the training of young men and women in certain professions and trades.

The agricultural schools operated by the Provincial Government fill a very important field in the educational work of the Province. Here young men or women, either from the farms or from the cities, may attend and receive practical instruction in all those subjects which have to do with successful agriculture, the instruction to the young women being directed particularly along lines of domestic science. In addition to the Government system of schools, there are several private, commercial, and boarding schools located in the cities and towns. In a number of localities, consolidated schools have been established. School buildings everywhere are used freely for social functions.

The Dominion Government has Experimental Farms at Lacombe and Lethbridge, and sub-stations at Beaver Lodge, Fort Vermilion, Grouard and Fort Smith. These farms are maintained primarily to help the farmer in the way of advising him what crops are best suited to the district he is in and in any other manner of an advisory character. All advice is given free.

Taxation. The tax levy in all of the rural districts in Alberta is made on the valuation of the land only, with the exception of a few districts where a small rate per acre is assessed for municipal purposes, such as the improvement of roads, etc. This means that none of the farmer's equipment or property other than the actual land is assessed for taxation. The average tax for municipal purposes averages about seven and one-half cents (4d.) per acre. In certain rural sections, a comparatively small tax for school purposes is made on a flat rate per acre.

Soldier Settlement. Imperial soldiers who fought in the Great War and were honourably discharged may benefit under the Soldier Settlement Act of Canada, under the terms presented in the Manitoba section of this booklet, page 11.

From Nothing to Independence. In describing his experiences as a pioneer, Mr. W. Spindler, of Barrymoor, Alberta, writes: "I would like to give a few facts, covering a period of twelve years, to show what perseverance and grit accomplished. It can be done again by settlers who have these qualities.

"In the winter of 1906-7 there arrived in Saskatoon two pretty lean-looking Englishmen who had awakened to the fact that fourteen shillings a week, out of which you had to board yourself and family, with the poorhouse or a five-shilling pension as your ultimate goal, might be bettered in this Canada they had heard so much about. They had just enough money to buy a third-class rail and ocean ticket to Saskatoon, where they landed, down to their last dollar and with the thermometer at twenty degrees below zero. But even in those days there was work for men who really wanted it, so at one dollar per day, and board, they worked until spring. Then they tramped some sixty miles west and located a homestead and pre-emption for each. They built sod shacks on their claims and then found work with older settlers, earning enough to pay the first installment on a yoke of bulls, plough, waggon, mower and rake. Then they put up prairie hay for the winter and built a sod barn for the oxen before the snow fell.

"During the winter they hauled wood for other settlers and made enough money to pay most of their notes, and to buy seed. Their first crop of thirty acres was seeded to wheat and yielded 800 bushels of No. 1 hard. They sold it at sixty-five cents a bushel; not a very big price, but for the first time in their lives they had something to sell that was their very own. One could excuse the pride they felt when marketing that first crop of grain.

"Now, these men were both bachelors, but before leaving that little East Anglican village they had made a promise—and this year's crop solved the problem for one of them. That fall saw a real frame house go up; 12 by 16 feet, with a real roof. Let me say from experience that the wife on the homestead is the whole difference between failure and success. The fourth year saw the bachelor partner discouraged, and the other bought him out at five dollars per acre on the crop payment plan. The fifth year was a total failure, but the sixth brought good luck. With over 7,000 bushels of wheat and 1,200 bushels of oats he paid off all debts and had 640 acres of the finest wheat land in America, with a full equipment of machinery and horses.

"To make a long story short, he and his wife 'carried on'; sometimes in success, sometimes in adversity, but never in complete discouragement. They added to their holdings and equipment as opportunity offered, until a syndicate offered $35,000 (£7,000) for their farm as a going concern, and they accepted it. This was their return from a start made with nothing twelve years before.

"Let me offer these principles as the secrets of success in Western Canada:

"1. Get a farm if it takes your last ten dollars.

"2. If you are not married, get married, for successful bachelor farmers are not plentiful.

"3. Give your hired help, or members of your own family, an interest in the farm; whether it be a quarter-section of land or a setting of eggs, get them interested.

"4. Work with and for your neighbours. Co-operation is the A.B.C. of success. Always lend a hand to those in need, especially new-comers, and you will be repaid a hundred-fold. Above all, value the goodwill of your neighbours.

"Lastly, be a true Canadian, all the time, for no other country on earth will appreciate it so much, or give so much in return.

"(Signed) W. SPINDLER."

Arts Building, University of Alberta, Edmonton. Each of the Western provinces has a well-equipped university, where agricultural instruction is emphasized

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRITISH COLUMBIA is the most westerly Province of Canada and differs sharply in many respects from any of the other Provinces. It comprises all the Pacific seaboard belonging to the Dominion. Its area of 355,855 square miles embraces many coast islands, the largest being Vancouver Island, on the southern point of which Victoria, the Provincial capital, is situated. Victoria is conceded to be one of the most beautiful and attractive cities in the new world.

Speaking generally, British Columbia is a highly mineralized, mountainous country, with intervening valleys and plateaux of arable and pasture lands, great forests, and extensive waterways. The coast waters and inland rivers teem with fish, British Columbia salmon being a household word, not only in the United Kingdom, but in many parts of the world. The fertile valleys offer scope for extensive agricultural development along varied lines, the warm southern valleys being famous for their fruits. Less than half a million of the 22,618,000 acres of land suitable for agricultural and fruit production are under cultivation, yet the annual value of the farm products, including fruit, exceeds sixty-two million dollars (£12,400,000). Indeed, few countries can show a greater per capita annual production from agriculture, mines, forests and fisheries than British Columbia. The scenery of the Province cannot be excelled for majesty and beauty anywhere in the world, and the climate generally is remarkably congenial.

There are four principal ranges of mountains from north to south—the Rocky and Selkirk ranges and the Coast and Island ranges.

For many years British Columbia had the largest area of any Province in Canada, but now holds third place, being exceeded by Quebec and Ontario only. The boundaries are the United States on the south; the Pacific Ocean on the west; Alaska, a territory of the United States, and the 60th parallel of latitude on the north, and the Province of Alberta on the east. The population is close to 500,000.

The history of what is now the Province of British Columbia is linked with the names of Spanish adventurers, the intrepid British explorers, Captains Vancouver and Cook, the thriving city of Vancouver and Vancouver Island being named after the former; the Hudson's Bay Company, and others whose names are now illustrious. In 1866 the Crown Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia were united as one under the name of the latter. Five years later, or in 1871, British Columbia was incorporated as a Province of Canada. One of the terms demanded by the Colony on entering the Dominion was that the Federal Government would agree to begin the construction of a railway that would provide through connection with the Eastern Provinces. This was agreed to, the railway was begun and the construction completed in 1885, as the Canadian Pacific Railway. Its completion gave Canada and the British Empire a great highway nearly 4,000 miles in length from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and provided more rapid communication from the United Kingdom with the Orient and the Antipodean parts of the Empire. Now two other transcontinental lines span the Province, both Canadian National lines. The Grand Trunk Pacific, which is incorporated in the National System, runs through immense fertile plateaux and valleys in the northern and central sections, and branch lines of the National System and of the Canadian Pacific penetrate into many parts. There are now over 4,200 miles of railway in the Province.

Following the opening of the Canadian Pacific main line, settlement began to develop on a much greater scale than had been the case before, and news of the vast colonization possibilities began to filter out to the world beyond. These possibilities or opportunities have been developed only to a very limited extent. The natural resources are beyond estimate. Conditions in the Province are exceedingly inviting for intensive settlement and development along agricultural lines, and, to those with substantial capital, in an industrial way. It is a land offering success to willing workers. Moreover, it is an inviting country, because of the congenial climate and natural beauties, in which to make a home.

With the exception of what is known as the Railway Belt, which is land for 20 miles on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, and the Peace River block of 3,500,000 acres, both owned and administered by the Dominion Government, all Crown lands in British Columbia are controlled by the Lands Department of the Provincial Government.

Much of the land in the Province is heavily timbered, and it is consequently somewhat expensive to clear, but there are large arable tracts in the Central Interior and Peace River districts

that are more or less free from timber. Cleared and developed land can, of course, be purchased. Fruit growing lands in particularly favourable locations such as in the Okanagan Valley command as high as one thousand dollars (£200) an acre, and land for mixed farming is sold at a price based on the location, proximity to markets and the state of development to which it has been brought. Comparatively little grain is grown in British Columbia. The agricultural possibilities lie in fruit growing, dairying, stock raising, poultry keeping, the raising of hay and root crops, and market and horticultural gardening.

It may be said that the settler intending to farm in British Columbia and establish his home there will need more initial capital than is required to make a start on the prairie. To some, however, there are advantages in other directions in the Province that may appeal, such as the scenery, climate, proximity to the sea, etc. It is true that it is a popular country for the settler from the Old Country, probably because the climate is much more like that of his homeland than elsewhere in Canada. This can be said, that in whatever part of this great, rich Province he decides to settle, a man of industry, with a reasonable amount of capital, need have no doubt about obtaining a profitable livelihood and establishing his home under conditions that are democratic and solid and in an environment that is decidedly attractive.

The Climate of British Columbia. Owing to the mountainous character of the greater part of the Province, and its great length from south to north, amounting to 11 degrees latitude northward from the 49th parallel, the climate of British Columbia is naturally varied. Along the Pacific seaboard there are no extremes in temperature, either in winter or summer, and the rainfall is considerable. Speaking generally, the climate on Vancouver Island and the Coast districts of the mainland corresponds very closely to that of England; the summers are fine and warm, with plenty of bright sunshine, and severe frost scarcely ever occurs in the winter. These conditions are partly due to the influences of the Japan ocean current, which, though not as pronounced as those of the Gulf Stream on the coast of Europe, exercise, however, a tempering effect on the seaboard districts from Alaska southward.

Bee-keeping is a very profitable industry in British Columbia

To the eastward of the Coast Range, the climate is quite different. The summers are warmer, the winters colder and the rainfall rather light; bright, dry weather is the rule. The winter cold, however, is seldom severe, and the hottest days of summer are made pleasant from the fact that the air is dry and the nights are cool. There are some districts where the rainfall is so light that irrigation is necessary in order to bring the land under productive cultivation. In the Selkirks, on the other hand, the precipitation is heavy, and the valleys between the Selkirks and the Rockies have, generally, an abundant rainfall.

Taken on the whole, the climate of the Province may be termed mild to moderate, varying according to belts, latitude and altitude. While grain is grown extensively only in limited areas, the conditions in every way are extremely favourable to mixed farming, which embraces stock raising, bee and poultry keeping, the raising of hay, the growing of roots, and, especially, fruit growing.

Grain Farming. Grain is not grown extensively in British Columbia as yet, although that portion of the Peace River district which lies within the Province promises to become a substantial grain growing area. The annual total production of wheat is about 1,000,000 bushels at the last compilation, of oats, 2,127,000 bushels, and barley, 346,000 bushels. As colonization develops, undoubtedly a much greater acreage will be sown to grain, particularly in the Central Interior. In the Coast districts wheat and other cereals are grown principally for live stock fodder and poultry feed. The Southern Interior has produced some excellent samples of Number One hard wheat, but the soft varieties are more generally produced. The average yield of wheat per acre is 22.75 bushels.

Stock Raising and Dairying. There are excellent opportunities in British Columbia for the settler to give special attention to stock raising and dairying, the most profitable branches of mixed farming. The Province is capable of raising all the beef, mutton and pork required for home consumption, also of producing sufficient dairy products, but a very substantial sum is still spent on importing dressed meats and dairy produce. This indicates that there is a ready and handy market for all the beef cattle, bacon hogs, fresh mutton, butter, milk and cream a settler can produce.

Mixed or diversified farming is followed with success in practically all parts of British Columbia. In most districts there are rich native grasses and abundant fresh water, the two first essentials necessary to success. Beef cattle thrive particularly well on the interior plateaux and in the Fraser River Valley, though there is scarcely a district in which the keeping of several head of live stock will not pay well. There are over 246,200 cattle in the Province, of which about 52,000 are milch cows.

Sheep raising is also capable of great expansion. There are approximately 45,000 on the farms. Among the most favourable locations for sheep raising are the southern portion of Vancouver Island and the islands in the vicinity, but the business can be followed with equal profit in other sections.

The raising of bacon hogs is a profitable undertaking owing to the demand for pork, bacon, ham and lard. Here again a large sum is expended annually on the importation of hogs and hog products, so that the demand in the home market is sufficient to warrant great expansion in this branch of live stock raising. There are at present several small packing plants in the Province, but as the live stock industry develops, undoubtedly more will be established. Hogs can be easily raised in any district. The demand for good horses, especially draught and working animals, is always increasing. As in the Prairie Provinces, the general advantage of raising pure bred stock is being more and more appreciated in British Columbia.

Dairying is a sure, safe and steady money maker in any of the agricultural districts of the Province. In addition to providing an assured revenue, the keeping of dairy stock increases the fertility of the land. It has already been stated that there is a constant demand for all the products. In recent years the value of dairy products of the Province has shown a considerable expansion, the increase being as much as 44 per cent. over a two-year period.

The importance of poultry keeping should not be overlooked. Climate conditions in several districts of British Columbia are perhaps more favourable to this branch of mixed farming than in any other part of Canada. It is usually carried on by the female members of the household, and, if well managed, provides a very encouraging revenue to augment their "pin money." The raising of live stock and dairying in every branch is usually combined with fruit growing as well as with grain farming.

Fruit Farming. The fame of British Columbia as one of the best fruit growing countries in the world is already widespread, and yet its possibilities have only been very slightly developed. In ten years the total fruit production has increased over 745 per cent., and in recent years fruit from British Columbia, particularly apples and cherries, has won highest honours at international exhibitions because of its flavour and quality. For five years in succession the apple exhibits from the Province

A heavy oat crop on Lulu Island, Lower Fraser Valley

won the gold medal at the Royal Horticultural Society of England and Scotland at the exhibition in London. In 1910 the same society awarded the Hogg Memorial gold medal to British Columbia for its fruit exhibit. This is the highest honour given by the society. While apples are the principal fruit grown, pears, plums, apricots, cherries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, loganberries and all varieties of small bush fruits, such as gooseberries and currants, are grown in commercial quantities in many districts.

The principal fruit growing section is in the Okanagan Valley, a highly fertile and productive area, where the most excellent quality of fruit is grown. On Vancouver Island and the Gulf islands strawberries and all small fruits do well, and in the tree fruits, pears, cherries, plums and certain varieties of apples are grown with success. In the lower Fraser River district and what is known as the Lower Mainland section, the climate and soil are suitable for almost every kind of fruit growing. Hardy kinds of apples do well in the Boundary section in the South and in the Kootenay area, in which are the valleys of the Columbia river, Arrow Lakes, Kootenay river and lake, the conditions being excellent for commercial fruit farming. The Windermere Valley, one of the most eastern of the fruit growing districts, is also becoming an important centre of the industry.

The settler should bear in mind that considerable capital is required to purchase a fruit-bearing farm. Prices range from about three hundred dollars (£60) to as high as one thousand dollars (£200) an acre, according to the location, the size and condition of the buildings, the proximity to markets and other advantageous factors. Fruit farms in the Province run from ten to twenty acres on the average. If fruit production is combined with the keeping of a few head of dairy cattle and bacon hogs, as well as poultry and bees, a very satisfactory revenue is assured, and the fertility of the soil is maintained. There has been a tendency not to combine fruit growing with mixed farming, with the result that when one crop has been affected by natural pests or careless farming methods, the season's revenue has not shown a satisfactory balance. The wisdom of combination farming is being emphasized by the Provincial Government and being appreciated by the farmers. Fruit growing alone quickly impoverishes the soil and consequently affects the size and flavour of the product.

In recent years the co-operative system of marketing fruit products has been extended, so that now a farmer can deliver his products to the nearest fruit produce exchange and receive the prevailing market prices. It is estimated that there are about 40,000 acres under fruit in the Province, and the value of the annual production exceeds seven million, seven hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars (£1,554,400).

The Farm Garden. It naturally follows that in a country where the climate is so favourable to fruit growing, poultry and bee keeping, flowers and vegetables can be easily grown. Indeed, few places in the world can grow flowers so excellently as many sections of this Province, where Spring begins early in March and the growing days extend well into October. All the vegetables that do well in the United Kingdom can be grown in British Columbia. Celery, tomatoes and potatoes are cultivated with remarkable results. The advantage and pleasure that a garden affords need no emphasis.

Hay and Pasture. Throughout the Province, especially in the well watered valleys, native grasses grow in abundance and provide good pasture for live stock and generous crops of hay. These grasses are very nutritious, even in the districts where the rainfall is small. Cultivated grasses, such as Red Clover, Timothy and Brome, grow in profusion. Alfalfa and corn for fodder are crops which yield large returns, and in some districts where climatic and other conditions are particularly favourable, three crops of alfalfa are cut in one year. The average yield of hay and fodder crops is from one and a half to as high as three tons per acre. Silos are becoming more and more popular in British Columbia. The Provincial Department of Agriculture is emphasizing the advantages of a silo to farmers, and supplies plans and directions for building without charge to settlers making application to the Department in Victoria.

Fuel and Water. It can be readily understood that in a mountainous country there is an abundance of excellent water. It is so in British Columbia. Besides several large rivers, such as the Fraser, Columbia, Thompson, with their tributaries, there are numerous large inland lakes and mountain springs. Where wells have to be dug, an abundant supply can usually be obtained at a depth of ten to thirty feet.

As to fuel, the settler need have no concern whatever. In addition to several rich coal mines on Vancouver Island and the Mainland, there is a phenomenal wealth of timber, so that if in any district there is any inconvenience about obtaining coal, there is usually a plentiful supply of wood close at hand. In no other Province in Canada is there a more generous and handy supply of fuel.

Poultry raising is an important adjunct to British Columbia farming

Irrigation. Some of the interior valleys of British Columbia, notably the Okanagan Valley, have a climate of such sparse rainfall that irrigation is necessary for the successful production of most classes of fruit and fodder crops. The soil is particularly rich, and when sufficient water is applied, very large yields can be anticipated. To meet this situation various irrigation companies have been organized and considerable areas have been brought under irrigation. The mountains surrounding the valleys afford a permanent source of water, which comes down their sides in scores of mountain streams, and is turned to good advantage in watering the orchard and meadow lands on the lower levels. Irrigation increases the labour in farming any stated area of land, but as it also increases the production, and renders the settler to a large degree independent of weather conditions, its advantages, where it can be properly applied, are obvious.

Lands. The public lands of British Columbia are administered by the Department of Lands, under a Minister of the Crown, and specific information on the subject can be obtained from any Canadian Government Emigration Agent in the United Kingdom, or from the Agent General for British Columbia, 1-3 Regent Street, London, England, or by writing direct to the Deputy Minister of Lands, or to the Land Settlement Board, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.

Large tracts of land along the west coast of Vancouver Island, the Queen Charlotte Islands and the Mainland Coast still remain unalienated, but to a large extent they are so heavily timbered that, even after being logged off, the stumping and bringing under cultivation presents substantial difficulties. The settler on such lands must, therefore, be prepared to expend a good deal of time, money, and energy before he can expect to realize profitable returns. For these reasons the intending settler is advised to make close personal inspection of the districts which appeal to him before arranging to settle.

For those wishing to engage inmixed farmingor stock-raising, the north half of the Southern Interior, the whole of the Central Interior, the Peace River district, and a considerable portion of The Kootenays offer splendid locations. Except in the Peace River district, however, there are seldom areas of any great extent that are ready for the plough, and more or less clearing operations should be anticipated.

Provision is made for the granting of leases for homesite purposes not exceeding 20 acres in area, and, if certain regulations in regard to residence and improvements are observed, a free grant may be made. The Province also gives a free grant of 160 acres on the completion of certain residence and improvement obligations to any British subject who is the head of a family, a widow, a woman deserted by her husband, or a single woman and bachelor over eighteen years of age. If a settler does not wish to carry out the conditions necessary to obtain a free grant of 160 acres, he may purchase the land at a price ranging from two dollars and fifty cents (10/-) to five dollars (£1) per acre, twenty-five per cent. of which is payable at the time of purchase and the balance in three annual instalments. The Land Settlement Board of British Columbia, under the jurisdiction and administration of the Province, acquires certain Crown lands and sells them to settlers on easy terms of payment, provided stipulated improvements and development are carried out and the settler intends to cultivate the land.

"Where changeless in eternal change
The Rockies clip the clouds."

Transportation. Besides the network of railways in the Province, comprising a total mileage of 4,247, and embracing three transcontinental lines—the Canadian Pacific, the Canadian National and the Grand Trunk Pacific (now also a National line), the rivers, lakes, and the Pacific Ocean provide additional avenues for transportation. Several steamship companies operate a fast service of ships to all the principal points on the Mainland Coast and the islands in the Coast waters. There is quite an elaborate boat service on most of the inland rivers and lakes and in a number of places the boats connect with railways. This is particularly so in the Okanagan Valley, and on the Arrow and Kootenay lakes.

Provincial and Dominion Governments are co-operating to assist in the improvement of roads and highways. Already the Province has a considerable mileage of improved highways, and roads are being extended as rapidly as possible into the sparsely settled districts.

Social Conditions. Widely scattered and cosmopolitan as the population of British Columbia is, the social conditions under which they live are remarkably pleasant. Life and property are rigorously protected, and individual rights respected as much as they are in the United Kingdom or in the cities of any other country. All the institutions and conveniences of modern life are permanently established in such cities as Vancouver, the largest centre in the Province, with a population of about 150,000; Victoria, the capital, and in the smaller cities and towns such as New Westminster, Nanaimo, Ladysmith, Vernon, Rossland, Kamloops, Fernie, Revelstoke, Cranbrook, etc. In all these places there are waterworks, electric light plants, hospitals, excellent public and private schools, hotels, telephones and daily or weekly newspapers. Owing to the bountiful water power in the Province, almost every village and small settlement is lighted by electricity, and, as elsewhere in Canada, telephone and telegraph communication links the remote points with the outside world. Free public libraries are in every municipal community, and where there is no permanent building for such use, travelling libraries reach settlements under arrangements made by the Provincial Government. Farmers' and women's institutes, community clubs, travelling motion picture plants, churches, roads and railways, are each a factor in improving the social life of the people. The motor car, which may be regarded in some respects as having a relation to the social welfare of a country, in addition to its serviceability as a commercial or business vehicle, is as popular in British Columbia as it is in the rest of the North American Continent. Whenever a district becomes even sparsely settled, a qualified doctor usually establishes himself in a location where he can answer the demands made on him. In short, all that goes to make up attractive social conditions is to be found in British Columbia.

Amusements and Recreation. The prospective settler can readily understand that in a Province with such a wealth of majestic scenery and with such an extensive seaboard, he need never be at a loss for opportunities for amusement and recreation. Thousands of tourists from all parts of the world visit British Columbia to enjoy its scenic wonders and the facilities for various kinds of sport, such as mountain climbing, boating, fishing and hunting. For the lover of big game hunting, there are grizzly and black bears, panthers and mountain lions in the more remote

130°
120°
60°
Longitude West from Greenwich
YUKON
Teslin Lake
Dawson Peak
6,000 feet
Middle Canyon
Quarts Cr.
Hyland R.
Coal River
Liard R.
Lower Post
Gladys Lake
Surprise Lake
Hall L.
Goodwin Cr.
Hoyer R.
Hutsigola L.
Chismaina L.
Disella Lake
Nakina R.
Nahlin
Nahlin Bridge
Tuya Lake
Dease Lake
Sylvester P.
Sheep Mt.
Deadwood Creek
Whirlpool Canyon
Rabbit River
Devils Portage Rapids
Hell Gate Canyon of the Liard
Grand Canyon of the Liard
Black River
Snake Cr.
Sikanni River
HEIGHT
Telegraph Creek
Stikine River
Pitman R.
Cone Mt. 6,100 feet
Saddle Mt.
Mt. Robertson
Mt. Turner
Mt. Finlay
8,200 feet
PEAK OF THE MTS.
Kwadocha R.
Thutade Lake
Dessarteau Canyon
Skeena R.
LAND
Ingenika R.
Fort Grahame
Laurier Pass
6,000 feet
East Branch
Peace River
BUFFALO HEAD HILLS
Buffalo Lake
CLEAR HILLS
2,600–3,500 feet
Battle River
Whitemud R.
Otter Lake
Cadotte Lake
Peace River
Dunvegan
Spirit River
Wooded Plateau
BIRCH HILLS
McLennan
Whitefish Lake
South Heart R.
Grande Prairie
Lesser Slave Lake
Atna Pass
6,000 feet
Bear Lake
Ootsa Lake
Ootsinka R.
Duck Lake
Kitlope R.
ATNA MTS.
FIREPAN MTS.
7,000–8,000 feet
Babine R.
Indian Village
Kitwanga R.
Kitwanga
Kitsumgallum R.
Kitsumgallum L.
Lakelse R.
Kitimat
Kitimat Arm
Portland Canal
Ecstall R.
Ecstall
Prince Rupert
Port Essington
Skeena
Skeena City
Hazelton
Kispiox R.
Kispiox
Bulkley R.
Bulkley Canyon
Bulkley Valley
Telkwa
Smithers
Lake Kathlyn
Babine Lake
BABINE RANGE
Morice R.
Morice Lake
Lake Babine
Nilkitkwa L.
Nilkitkwa
Fraser Lake
Stuart L.
Stuart R.
Nechako R.
Nechako
Vanderhoof
Fort St. James
Francois L.
Fraser R.
Tacla Lake
Germansen Lake
Omineca Mts.
Nation Lake
Nation R.
Mt. Selwyn
6,200 feet
Graham R.
Black Canyon
Hudson Hope
Peace River
Fort St. John
PEACE RIVER BLOCK
Moberly R.
Moberly Lake
Wolverly Mt.
HIGH RUGGED MTS.
Pouce Coupe
Pine R.
Canoe Mt.
Hunter Pk.
7,500 feet
Trembleur L.
Carp Lake
Tezzeron L.
Tsuskwa R.
Izana Lake
Wright
Burns Lake
Decker Lake
Francois Lake
Holfeay Cr.
Stone Cr.
Island Cr.
Little Smoky R.
Smoky R.
Murray R.
Kiskatinaw R.
Mt. Seattle
Mt. Ruhamah
Glacier
L. Lindeman
Tatshenshini River
Disenchantment Bay
Alsek River
Mt. Glave
CHILKOOT PASS
Clifton
Dyea
WHITE PASS
Skagway
Haines
Chilkat
Chilkat Pass
Mt. Crillon
750 feet
Mt. Fairweather
15,287 feet
Dry Bay
Glacier
Takhinsha Mts.
SULLIVAN I.
Mt. Young
BRITISH COLUMBIA
Canadian Pacific
Great Northern
Canadian National Rys.
SCALE
Statute Miles, 58 = 1 Inch.
0 10 20 30 40 50 100
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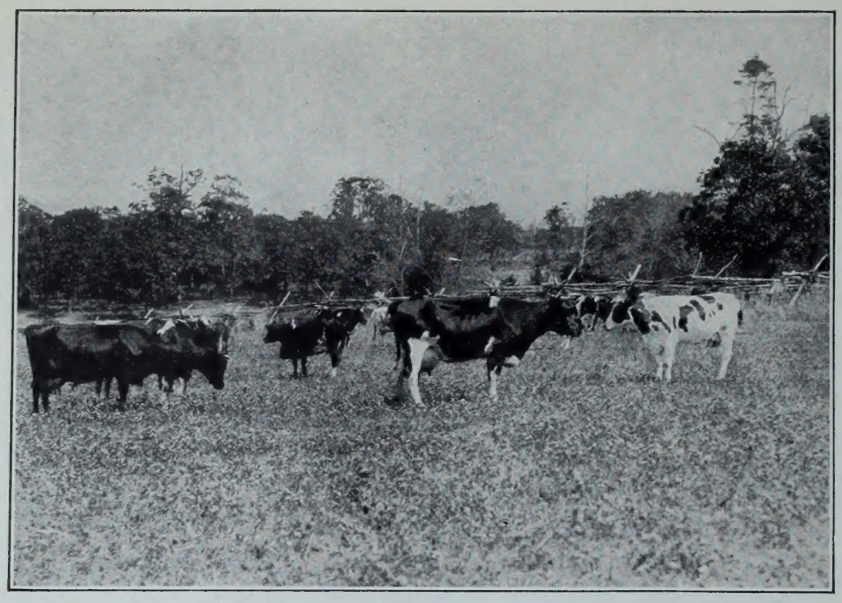
VANCOUVER
Hopkins Pt.
Kemano R.
Gardner
Francois Lake
Endako
Fort St. James
Beaverlodge Mt.
Fraser R.
Fraser L.
Nechako R.
Obluta Lake
Chesiatta Lake
Natuza Lake
Fraser Lake
Stuart L.
Nechako
Totuk Lake
Upper Nechako
Prince George
Salmon R.
Summit L.
Fr.
Pine R.
Parsnip R.
Peace R.
Hutton
Longworth
Lindup
Penny
Guilford
Bend
Bear Lake
Kidd
Urling
Loos
Rooney
Ridge
Isaac Lake
Grand Canyon
Quesnel R.
Quesnel
Stanley
Barkerville
Bowron R.
Willow R.
Mud R.
Blackwater R.
Entiako R.
Kwalcho L.
Teacha L.
Ulgako R.
Bairasko R.
Dean R.
Dean Channel
Princess Royal Island
Sarah I.
Roderick I.
Swindle I.
Gil I.
Gardner Canal
Kitlope Lake
Kitlope L.
Tetachuck Lake
Sigutlatzi Lake
Fitzhugh Sound
Hecate Str.
Queen Charlotte Str.
Horse I.
Fitz Hugh Sound
Smith Inlet
Owikana Lake
Kwakiutl R.
Chilcotin R.
Chilanko R.
Tatla L.
Eagle L.
Twist L.
Tatlaco R.
Chaunigan Lake
Alexis Creek
Alexie L.
Nazko
Australian Creek
Alexandria
McAllister
Whiskey Creek
Comer
Williams Lake
Soda Creek
Deep Creek
Quesnel Forks
Quesnel Lake
N. Arm
E. Arm
Horsefly L.
Horsefly R.
Caribou Lake
Cedar Lake
Lemprière
Pyramid
Myrtle Lake
Thunder River
Blue River
Wolfenden
Messiter
Cottonwood Flats
Avola
Wire Cable
McMurphy
Adam
Lake
Revelstoke
Six Mile Cr. P.O.
Rogers
Griffith
Stoney Creek
Sturdee
Glacier
Ross-Peak
Mt. Begbie
Mt. Tupper
Mt. Sir Donald
Mt. Macdonald
Mt. Cheops
Mt. Moloch
Mt. Abbott
Mt. Dawson
Mt. Hermit
Mt. Bonney
Mt. Purity
Mt. Fox
Mt. Rogers
Mt. Sifton
Mt. Lefroy
Mt. Goodsir
Mt. Stephen
Mt. Victoria
Mt. Temple
Mt. Hungabee
Mt. Lefroy
Mt. Deltaform
Mt. Aberdeen
Mt. Lyell
Mt. Forbes
Mt. Collier
Mt. Balfour
Mt. Gordon
Mt. Sir Alexander
Mt. Assiniboine
Mt. Birdwood
Mt. Joffre
Mt. Farnham
Mt. Lyautey
Mt. Ball
Mt. Bowell
Mt. Hector
Mt. Gordon
Mt. Lefroy
Mt. Goodsir
Mt. Stephen
Mt. Victoria
Mt. Temple
Mt. Hungabee



Dairy cattle in the Comox Valley, Vancouver Island

mountain districts. Moose, caribou, wapiti, and a variety of smaller animals are numerous. Game birds which may be shot in season are ducks, geese, grouse, pheasants, quail, pigeons, plover and snipe. In nearly all the rivers and lakes and in the coast waters, there is an abundance of fish, such as halibut, salmon, salmon trout, etc.

In all the cities, towns, villages and settled districts, baseball, football, lacrosse and cricket are popular. At Vancouver and Victoria there are a variety of institutions for amusement, such as large theatres, beautiful parks, public museums and libraries. There are, too, large national parks in the Province under the control of the Government of British Columbia or of the Dominion.

At most of the points where the scenery is exceptionally beautiful or the sport in the neighbourhood notably good, hotels with every comfort and convenience are established. British Columbia has often been referred to as one of the playgrounds of the world.

Education. Excellent educational opportunities are afforded in British Columbia. The school system is free and non-sectarian and is notably efficient. In outlying districts the Provincial Government builds a school house, makes a grant for incidental expenses and pays a teacher, where twenty or more children can be brought together. In the cities and towns having charge of their own schools, liberal grants are made. Attendance at school of children of school age is compulsory.

All schools are under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Department of Education, but in the larger centres and settled districts, the administration is in the hands of local trustees elected by the popular vote. There are 847 schools in the Province, of which 42 are high schools located in the cities and principal towns. There are two normal schools for the training of teachers, one at Vancouver, the other in Victoria. In addition there are several private schools and colleges of excellent standing.

The University of British Columbia is located at Vancouver. It was opened in 1915 as a Provincial Government institution. Agricultural education in all its branches is encouraged by the Department of Agriculture, and the Dominion Government Experimental Farms at Sidney, Agassiz, Invermere and Summerland are established for the benefit of those engaged in agriculture or horticulture.

Taxation. Outside of incorporated cities, towns and municipalities, the taxation is imposed and collected directly by the Provincial Government, and expended in public improvements, roads, trails, wharves, bridges, etc., in assisting and maintaining the schools and in the administration of justice. The rate of taxation is on the basis of one per cent. of the assessed value on real property and one per cent. on personal property; the rate on incomes ranges from one per cent. on two thousand dollars (£400) and under, up to 10 per cent. on twenty thousand dollars (£4,000) and over. Farmers are exempt from taxation up to one thousand dollars (£200) on personal property and on improvements on real property up to fifteen hundred dollars (£300); on mortgages as personal property, on unpaid purchase money of land, and on household furniture. There is a tax of five per cent. on the assessed value of wild land, and other taxes ranging from one to four per cent. on coal and timber lands.

Other Industries. The chief industries apart from agriculture in British Columbia are lumbering, the manufacture of pulp and paper, engaged in on an extensive scale owing to the enormous timber wealth of the Province, fishing, mining and shipbuilding. There are also several meat packing and fruit canning plants at different points. The coal mining industry is a very imortant one.

Soldier Settlement. Imperial ex-soldiers who fought in the Great War may benefit under the Soldier Settlement Act of Canada, according to the outline of the regulation given on the Manitoba section of this booklet, page 11.

Legislative Buildings of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

USEFUL INFORMATION FOR SETTLERS

Continued from second page of cover

In paper money they issue twenty-five cent, one, two and five dollar bills, which are in everyday use. The chartered banks issue five, ten, twenty, fifty and one hundred dollar bills.

The Trip. Much trouble will be avoided by putting all the personal effects and clothing not actually wanted for use on the voyage in boxes or trunks labelled "Not Wanted on Voyage," and plainly addressed with the name and final place of destination. Articles put in a box labelled "Wanted on Voyage" should be limited to actual necessaries. Tin trunks are about the worst things to use; they are so easily bent, and the locks wrench apart; while the iron-bound, or basket trunk is decidedly the best, being not easily broken and also lighter to carry. A strong hamper covered with coarse canvas is not expensive and is most durable. Settlers should not burden themselves with too much luggage, but should take the most serviceable things that take up the least space. It is wise to pack articles which cannot be placed in the ordinary trunk in plain deal cases fitted with padlock and key, and screwed (not nailed) down to facilitate inspection of the Customs officers.

After the ship docks at the Canadian port, your luggage will be placed on the dock. After you have passed the Immigration inspection and secured your railway ticket, you will then go down to the luggage room at the dock and identify your own luggage which will be placed under the initial of your surname. When identifying your luggage you should take your ticket, as the railway authorities will require it before they can check your luggage. In Canada luggage is usually called baggage.

You will be given a check for your luggage and you do not need to trouble about it any further, as the railway officials will place it in the baggage car, and transfer it at any necessary points. It will reach the destination marked on your ticket at, or about, the same time as you do.

Luggage Carried Free. On British railways 100 pounds of luggage are carried free. The size of the piece is limited to 112 pounds. The luggage allowance on the steamships is as follows:—Each first, second or one cabin passenger is allowed 20 cubic feet, and each third class passenger, 10 cubic feet. Excess space is charged at the rate of 60 cents per cubic foot. On Canadian railways 300 pounds weight of luggage is allowed free to each adult immigrant travelling tourist or colonist class on prepaid passages bought in the United Kingdom to all points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, and 150 pounds weight for each child under twelve years of age. To all points in the other provinces—that is east of Manitoba—only 150 pounds weight of luggage is allowed free for each adult, irrespective of the class of ticket held, and half that weight for each child under 12 years of age. In Canada the size of the piece of luggage is limited to 250 pounds. Excess in weight is charged according to distance.

"Not Wanted" luggage can be sent on as advance luggage by passenger train and delivered at the steamer in London, Liverpool or other ports where passengers embark for Canada, at a small fee paid in advance, thus saving all trouble to the passenger. Luggage labels are supplied by the steamship agent with whom the passage is booked.

Free of Duty. Settlers' effects, viz.: wearing apparel, household furniture, books, implements and tools of trade, occupation or employment, guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters, livestock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada, not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale; also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects and heirlooms left by bequest; provided that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada.

Suitable Clothing. Provide warm clothing, as cool weather may be met with on the voyage, even in the summer months. A thick serge suit is always useful, also a heavy jacket. Warm underclothing, woollen stockings, lined gloves, and furs are always useful, but it is quite unnecessary to provide a large stock of clothing, because clothing of all kinds suitable to every season of the year can be obtained in Canada. Before leaving the steamer in the summer time, put on light clothing and underwear for travelling on land. It is likely to be warm on the train. In winter the railway carriages are kept comfortably warm.

Meals on the Train in Canada. If you have a long distance to travel to your destination from the port at which you land, you will be a considerable time on the train. You may obtain your meals while travelling in three ways: (1) At various station restaurants en route. The train stops for twenty minutes for this purpose, but only a hurried meal can be obtained. (2) By purchasing a supply of food and carrying it with you on the train. (3) By purchasing meals in the dining car, which is attached to all through main line trains.

Lunch baskets containing good food may be purchased at Government controlled prices in the Immigration building at port of arrival. The Immigration Officer will be able to give you information about this. You are warned that if you are not in a financial position to patronize the diner or restaurant car, you should buy a sufficient food supply for the journey. You will be able to make your own tea on the train, as a cooking stove is provided for the use of travellers. It would be wise to provide yourself with a small teapot, cup and saucer, spoon, knife, tin opener, small pillow and rug, soap and towels.

Settlers Going to Manitoba. Settlers arriving in Winnipeg with the intention of making their homes in the Province of Manitoba, will find suitable hotel accommodation upon arrival, and for those stopping over for a day or two on their way west, the free shelter of the comfortable and commodious Dominion Government Immigration Hall—situated close to the Canadian Pacific Railway station—is at their disposal.

New settlers seeking employment on the land, or other occupation, should apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Employment Bureau, 439 Main Street, Winnipeg. A number of branch offices exist in various parts of the city, but strangers are advised to apply to the main office alluded to above. The Provincial Government of Manitoba has labour employment offices at Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Dauphin and Le Pas.

There is a Women's Hostel, offering clean and comfortable accommodation to women settlers, situated at the corner of Austin Street and Sutherland Avenue, Winnipeg, a block or two north of the Canadian Pacific Railway Station. Here young women are received immediately upon their arrival and taken care of until they can be placed in suitable employment. No charge is made upon the new settler until after a period of twenty-four hours has elapsed. The charge thereafter is extremely moderate, and the management of the hostel make it their business to find the new-comer domestic employment under the most favourable conditions.

Those who intend to go farming, either as homesteaders or through renting or purchase of land, in any of the prairie provinces, would do well to consult the Commissioner of Immigration at the Dominion Immigration Hall, Winnipeg, as soon as they are prepared to go upon the land. Assistance and advice as to location and general settlement conditions will be readily and freely afforded at this office.

All trains arriving at Winnipeg, at any station, at any hour of the night or day, bringing new settlers from overseas, are met by uniformed officers of the Dominion Department of Immigration and Colonization, who afford every assistance and advice as to continuation of journey, direction, accommodation, movement of luggage, and other such aids as newcomers may stand in need of.

Settlers Going to Saskatchewan. As the greater number of settlers intending to make their homes in Saskatchewan leave Winnipeg by the railroads radiating from that city to various parts of the Province of Saskatchewan, new settlers seeking employment should note that the office of the Superintendent of Provincial Employment for the Province of Saskatchewan is at 1641 Broad Street, Regina, and that the Provincial Government has effective labour bureaux at such widely scattered points as Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Battleford and Prince Albert.

Settlers Going to Alberta. The Superintendent of Provincial Employment for the Province of Alberta has his office at 142 Seventh Avenue, Calgary, and will be glad to afford every assistance and advice to all new settlers seeking employment with a view of settlement in the Province of Alberta. While the main office is situated in Calgary, the Provincial Government also maintains official employment offices at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, in Southern Alberta; Edmonton in Northern Alberta, and Drumheller in the great central coalfields of that Province. The various sub-employment offices in each Province are coupled up with the central Provincial office of that Province, so that the system of advising and placing new settlers is properly co-ordinated.

Settlers Going to British Columbia. Intending settlers seeking employment in British Columbia at points convenient to Vancouver, should apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Employment, 714 Richard Street, Vancouver. This office will be glad to give every information to those who intend to engage in fruit farming, or to seek employment therein. District employment offices in British Columbia will also be found at Victoria, Nelson, Grand Forks and Cranbrook. Settlers going to these points should inquire at the Immigration Hall in Winnipeg, in order that they and their effects may be properly routed. Passengers going to Victoria have, of course, a four or five hours' sea passage between Vancouver and Victoria.

The Commissioner of Immigration at Vancouver will be glad to afford any assistance and information to new settlers.